The New-York Times.

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GLORIOUS NEWS

Triumphant March of Gen. Sherman.

Columbia, S. C., Occupied on Friday Morning.

Beauregard's Forces Retreat as Our Troops Enter the Town.

Large Quantities of Medical Stores Destroyed by the Rebels.

The "Cradle of Secession" Violently Rocked.

The Evacuation of Charleston a Military Necessity.

Speculations as to where Sherman will Next Strike.

He Lives on the Country and is Unopposed in His Advance.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM GENERAL GRANT.

[OFFICIAL.]
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1865.

Major-Gen. Dix:

The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by Gen. SHERMAN, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to the department in the following telegram just received from Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, 4:45 P. M., Feb. 18, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department:

The Richmond *Dispatch* of this morning says:—

SHERMAN entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks has already been evacuated.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 18, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, War Department:

The following is taken from to-day's Richmond *Dispatch:*

THE FALL OF COLUMBIA.

Columbia has fallen. SHERMAN marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. The intelligence was communicated yesterday by Gen. BEAUREGARD in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree River, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers.

From Gen. BEAUREGARD'S dispatch, it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree, and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad Rivers. Whilst they were crossing these rivers our troops under Gen. BEAUREGARD evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought it was impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employes of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, South Carolina, a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, although as to this we have no positive information.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think likely, is already in process of evacuation.

It is impossible to say where SHERMAN will next direct his columns. The general opinion is that he will go to Charleston and establish a base there; but we confess that we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington Railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

There was a report yesterday that Augusta had been taken by the enemy. This we not believe.

We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of SHERMAN'S army is at Columbia, and that the report that SCHOFIELD was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

From the Whig.

The Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events, cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

SEMMES has been made a Rear-Admiral, and will take command of the James River Squadron.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Rebel Reports.

From Richmond journals of the 16th, received yesterday at Washington, we get the following:

No official messages were received from any part of South Carolina yesterday.

At last accounts, as we stated in yesterday's paper, the enemy held Orangeburgh, on the Columbia branch railroad, and our forces were falling back toward Columbia.

There was a flying report yesterday, which we could trace to no reliable source, that there had been skirmishing on Tuesday morning, within four miles of Columbus.

Our troops abandoned Branchville last Sunday night.

WHEELER last Friday attacked and whipped KILPATRICK at Aiken, 15 miles northeast of Augusta, and drove him back five miles in the direction of Branchville.

The Augusta papers, of last Wednesday, state that at that time SLOCUM was at Windsor, ten miles east of Arpen, advancing on Augusta, his right flank being protected by the South Edisto, and his left by KILPATRICK'S cavalry.

Two day's after this KILPATRICK was whippdd by WHEELER. SLOCUM has with him the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Corps. The Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps comprise the force operating against Columbia and Charleston.

This leves one corps of SHERMAN'S accounted for. We presume it has been left at Savannah.

By the latest advices through Yankee papers we learn that SHERMAN was still at his headquarters at Beaufort.

Gens. S. D. LEE and WADE HAMPTON, recently appointed Lieut.-Generals, have been confirmed by the Confederate Senate.

The promotion of Gen. HAMPTON makes him rank Gen. WHEELER, and puts him in command of our cavalry now operating against Gen. SHERMAN.

The best events may be expected from this appointment. HAMPTON'S presence will not fail to inspire confidence and enthusiasm.

Table of Distances.

The following table of distances, which have been compiled from reliable sources, will be found valuable to our readers for reference in tracing the various movements now taking place in the Carolinas:

From	Miles.
Charleston to Savannah	104
Charleston to Ashepoo Bridge	35
Charleston to Pocotaligo	55
Charleston to Kingstree	38
Charleston to Florence	102
Charleston to Augusta	137
Charleston to Branchville	62
Charleston to Orangeburgh	79
Charleston to Kingville	105
Charleston to Columbia	130
Charleston to Aiken	128
Charleston to Augusta	137
Charleston to Wilmington (by rail)	209
Charleston to Richmond	457
Charleston to Washington	587
Branchville to Charleston	62
Branchville to Orangeburgh	17
Branchville to Kingville	45
Branchville to Columbia	68
Branchville to Florence	108
Branchville to Augusta	75
Branchville to Wilmington	216
Branchville to Charlotte	174
Kingville to Columbia	25
Kingville to Florence	64
Kingville to Wilmington	171
Columbia to Florence	89
Columbia to Wilmington	196
Columbia to Charlotte	106
Columbia to Salisbury (by inner line)	140
Columbia to Raleigh (by inner line)	281
Columbia to Goldsboro'	329
Columbia to Goldsboro' (by Wilmington route)	270
Columbia to Raleigh (by Wilmington route)	318
Wilmington to Marion	86
Wilmington to Florence	107
Wilmington to Goldsboro'	84
Wilmington to Weldon	162
Wilmington to Raleigh	132
Wilmington to Hillsboro'	172
Wilmington to Greensboro'	214
Wilmington to Salisbury	264
Wilmington to Charlotte	304
Wilmington to Petersburg	226
Wilmington to Richmond	248
Wilmington to Washington	378
Newbern to Beaufort	40
Newbern to Goldsboro'	50

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Interesting Facts Regarding Sherman's Movement—Strength of His Army—Plan of the Campaign—Character and Strength of the Adversary, Etc.

Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Feb. 12.

It would be folly for me here to repeat the statement that preparations are in progress for a grand campaign into Alabama, and that it is about to start, and that it would, ere this, have gone but for the inclemency of the weather; all these things have been told you, over and over; yet there is nothing else transpiring which would in the least interest the readers of the *Journal*, in this immediate locality. I must, therefore, be pardoned for going out of the department for my intelligence; and I am fortunately in possession of numerous facts relative to the situation in an important locality, which will be of interest, not only to every reader of the *Journal*, but to every patriot in the land.

The locality to which I refer is South Carolina, and the operations are those of SHERMAN and his adversary, in that stronghold of rebellion. Our army left Savannah strongly garrisoned with troops belonging to the Nineteenth Corps, so that SHERMAN set out at the head of the following force:

Fourteenth Corps	12,000
Twentieth Corps	19,000
Fifteenth Corps	16 000
Seventeenth Corps	18,000
Foster's army	22,000
Cavalry	16,000
Total	103,000

This may be regarded as a large force; but I am happy to say that it does not exceed, by one man, that number under command of SHERMAN; though in it are included some 10,000 negro troops, who will remain in the vicinity of Port Royal, so that the actual number moving northward is a little over 90,000, including cavalry. Of this number, nearly all the cavalry, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, in all from 42,000 to 45,000 men, passed through or by Robertsville, with a view to striking the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, some ten miles to the west of the Edisto River, whence they were to march directly upon the bridge over that stream (which is a trestle structure of over seven hundred feet in length,) which is to be destroyed, thereby obviating all necessity for a detour to the west, with a view to the capture of Augusta. That place has lost all importance, since its shops and machinery were removed; and the only possible object SHERMAN could have in paying any attention to it would be to destroy the half mile of trestle-work over the Savannah River. But if he can succeed in cutting the bridge over the Edisto—and from a perfect knowledge of all the facts in the case, so far as developed, I am confident he has done that already—and then those over the Santee and Wateree Rivers, near Kingsville, and between Branchville and Columbia and Florence, then there is no necessity for the destruction of that at Augusta; and the three can be laid in ashes with less marching than would be required to reach the Savannah.

While these two corps and the cavalry are moving into Central South Carolina, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and the greater part of FOSTER'S white troops—all infantry, and numbering about 45,000 men—are moving slowly, but surely upon Charleston. They were instructed to cross the Combahee, but to make no haste; but rather, by an appearance of hesitation and indecision, deceive the enemy and make him believe the whole thing a mere feint; and then, when it became apparent that he was concentrating in the vicinity of Branchville, to push rapidly on and invest the cradle of the rebellion, and let it have a taste of a little musketry, as well as artillery.

Some have conjectured that SHERMAN didn't care a fig whether Charleston was captured or not; that he proposed to isolate it, and then let the rebels either hold or evacuate it at their pleasure; but this is a serious mistake, as Charleston is too important a point of support for any such trifling. He wants Branchville first, but he wants, and intends to take, Charleston also; and when once it falls into our hands he will move northward with the assurance that he has done his work well and released another large fleet which will not in the least detract from our moral force in dealing with our neighbors, whether on this Continent or in Europe.

In order to fully understand all these strategic points at which SHERMAN aimed on starting out, the reader should consult a map; without one, he will scarcely be able to fully appreciate the importance of the several movements I have indicated; but he has only to glance at a good atlas to perceive the grandness and magnitude of the present campaign, which cannot be otherwise than successful, with this present large army in the field.

BUT WHAT OF THE REBELS?

Are they idle? Let no one indulge the illusion that they are. What are the preparations which have been made to meet the invincible army of SHERMAN?

In the first place HARDEE, on evacuating Savannah, took with him about 6,000 veterans—the Georgia militia being no longer in the field. There were, in Georgia, at the same time, in scattered garrisons, some 5,000 more, and at Charleston 5,000 more, all of whom are now concentrated under the command of the rebel army of South Carolina, making in all about 16,000. To this must be added the following forces:

From Wilmington	4,000
From Lee's army (5 divisions)	15,000
Add to the above	16 000
Total	35,000

Of this number about five thousand are cavalry; and reinforcements to the number of five thousand more can be had if it is determined to evacuate Wilmington, which will probably be done. This force the rebels must continue to divide, if they propose to try to hold Charleston; but this I think they will scarcely do. In addition, a portion of HOOD'S old army, from eight thousand to ten thousand, have started in the direction of South Carolina. They are under command of CHEATHAM and S. D. LEE, but are not strictly their old corps—they are the picked men of the entire army, and are all of it who are worth the powder and lead it would take to kill them. But they commenced their peregrinations too late in the season. Had they started when HOOD was first driven across the Tennessee they could have been made available. But the first of them left Meridian, on the cars, on the 25th of January last; and the last not till the 4th of February, as transportation was exceedingly scarce; and after going to Talladega on the cars, they will be compelled to march overland 280 miles before they can be of any service, which is a month's journey at the least; so that they will not even set foot upon the "sacred soil" of South Carolina before the first of March; and long before that time SHERMAN will be out of the State and HARDEE'S forces will be scattered.

It is useless to talk about the assistance which the militia will render to the regular rebel troops. The more of these in their army, the worse for the rebels. They are all old men and boys, and only valuable to consume commissaries which might otherwise fall into the hands of the "Yankees." Nor can LEE aid HARDEE, or BEAUREGARD, or whoever has command. He has but 35,000 infantry in the works at Richmond, and the late advance of GRANT evinces that he cannot hold his own, even with his present force; and as for his cavalry, they do not number 8,000 in all Virginia.

This, I repeat, is a correct statement of affairs in South Carolina; but of the results of these grand combinations, you will hear through another channel than Nashville—through Richmond and Washington.

HANDEL.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

The Situation on the Appomattox—Reported Evacuation of Wilmington—Union Forces Concentrating at Newbern, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Richmond papers of the 16th inst. have been received here.

The Richmond *Dispatch* contains the following:

There was a cannonade of several hours' duration on our left, near the Appomattox, on Wednesday evening. With this exception, nothing of moment occurred. On the Petersburgh lines picket firing has, by tacit consent of both parties, very much slackened within the past few days. The enemy are quiet in their intrenchments on Hatcher's Run. Throughout Tuesday night the rumbling of wagons and artillery was heard on GRANT'S lines in the neighborhood of Deep Bottom. It was supposed that GRANT was transferring a heavy body of troops to the north side. This may be simply the return of the troops sent over to Petersburgh to participate in the Hatcher's Run affair last Monday.

It was reported yesterday that our troops were evacuating Wilmington. The report is not confirmed, however, by official dispatches. The Yankee papers state that Gen. TERRY is still in the vicinity of Fort Fisher and waiting for Gen. HOKE.

Hitherto the Yankee press have represented Gen. TERRY as about to march toward Wilmington with the confident expectation of taking the place, but Fort Anderson has proved a more effectual obstruction than they had anticipated.

Gen. BAKER is in command of our forces at Goldsboro', and reports to the War Department that he has reason to believe that the enemy are concentrating at Newbern, and that they have with them materials for repairing the railroad from Newbern to Kinston.

Scouts who came into Kingston on the night of the 11th inst., report that Gen. FOSTER is in command at Newbern, and that 2,000 of the Eighteenth Army Corps have arrived there, making the number of troops at the post about 5,000.

It is reported and believed in Kinston that the enemy have landed two locomotives and two cargoes of railroad iron at Morehead City.

It is not apprehended in Kinston that the enemy design an early movement in that direction.

Col. ISAAC M. ST. JOHN, at present Chief of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, has been appointed Commissary-General. He is by profession an engineer.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Orders by Gen. Roberts.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 17.

A resolution introduced into the Louisiana Legislature, expressing regret for the assault of Mr. FIELD on Judge KELLY, in Washington, was tabled by a vote of 55 against 7.

Gen. ROBERTS has issued an order in Memphis, requiring owners and holders of real estate in the District of West Tennessee to file with the Provost-Marshal of Memphis a description of their property, its nature source and title; when and where the same was acquired; the consideration paid therefor; by whom occupied and by what authority; and when rent is paid for the same. All agents and attorneys are required to file similar descriptions of the property they control, and if they have money or other effects in their possession, belonging to absentees, to report and make oath to the same property, which, if not reported within thirty days, will be seized by the military authorities.

The steamer *Darling*, from Memphis, passed here for Cincinnati, with 200 bales of cotton.

Boats are again being fired on between here and Memphis.

The Government wharf boat at Memphis, with 11,000 sacks of grain, sank on the 13th. Loss estimated at $50,000.

The City Council of Cairo has passed an ordinance requiring substitute brokers to pay a license of $1,000 for six months.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 18.

The steamer *Liberty* passed up from Memphis to-day, with 80 bales of cotton for Evansville.

Gen. WASHBURN had arrived at Memphis from Vicksburgh, en route for the Army of the James, but meeting countermanding orders, would return to Vicksburgh.

The draft to fill the quota of the District of Memphis, under Gen. CANBY'S order, passed off quietly. Three hundred and eighty-seven names were drawn.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Feb. 18.

INCIDENTS OF SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 16th inst., states that a dispatch was received from an official of the Treasury Department at Columbia, to the effect that SHERMAN'S advance was so near Columbia that the Home Guard and citizens had turned out to aid in resisting the Union forces, and that skirmishing had already commenced not far from the city.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE.

The Select Committee on the Rebellious States, in their amendments to the Reconstruction Bill, as reported to-day, provide for the recognition by the President of the State Government of Tennessee, if such a Government shall be established by the loyal citizens, in conformity with the Constitution, prior to the 1st of May next. The report also provides that the Constitution of Tennessee shall prescribe:

First—That no person shall vote who has held a Confederate military office higher than Colonel, nor a civil office, unless it be ministerial.

Second—That Slavery shall be forever prohibited; and,

Third—That no State, nor Confederate debt, created under the action of a usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by the State, and no rebel law of confiscation shall be binding.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF DESERTERS.

During four days of the present week over 200 rebel deserters came within the lines of the Armies of the Potomac and the James. This morning 46 arrived here, all of whom deserted from rebel picket posts on the night of the 14th inst. Twenty of these belonged to Virginia regiments, and the remainder to Georgia and South Carolina regiments.

GOV. ANDREW'S FRIENDS AND THE PRESIDENT.

The Massachusetts delegation, bearing a petition asking the appointment of Gov. ANDREW to a place in the Cabinet of a reorganization, were introduced to the President to-day by Senator WILSON.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861.

It authorizes the giving of bounties to honorably discharged soldiers, who have already served two years, the same as are now allowed for three years' service, and entitles the heirs of such soldiers, if dead, to the same bounty. It also gives the same bounty to those who would have been entitled to discharge by reason of wounds, but whose terms of service had expired within two years from the date of enlistment.

RELIEF OF LOYAL TEXANS.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) introduced a bill to check contraband trade and to provide a fund for the relief of indigent loyal refugees from the State of Texas.

It directs the Commercial Agent of the United States at Matamoras, Mexico, pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of State, to charge 1 cent per pound on all cotton, wool and dry hides, and 2 cents per pound on Pecan nuts intended for shipment to any port of the United States, provided such agent shall be satisfied that such shipment is the product of any State or Territory of the United States, and he is further authorized to apply such proceeds or as much as may be needed to the relief of the indigent loyal citizens of the United States, at Matamoras, refugees from Texas. The residue he may retain, provided the sum with his present compensation does not exceed $3,000 per annum.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) offered a joint resolution, providing for the appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of a commission of three persons, to examine into and report upon the subject of raising revenue by taxation, and the articles most fit for taxation.

Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) moved an amendment that one of the commissioners shall be appointed from the Pacific Coast. He explained that it was necessary to make this provision in order to have the interests of the Pacific States represented.

Mr. SHERMAN did not think it wise encumber such a proposition with an amendment proposed by Mr. CONNESS. He had no doubt that the Secretary of the Treasury would see that the interests of the Pacific States were represented in the commission. The Pacific coast only paid one-fiftieth of the revenue, and it would be unjust to ask for it a third of the commission. Mr. SHERMAN then explained the importance of such a commission as he wished to have appointed. The condition of the Tax Bill in the present Congress was an illustration. There were but ten or twelve working days remaining for this Congress, and the bill had yet to be considered in the Finance Committee, and then in the Senate. With the result of the labors of such a commission as he proposed before Congress, both Houses could act understandingly, and with more satisfaction than could attend the deliberations of the closing hours of the session.

Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, (Union,) spoke of the necessity of having the mining interests of the far West represented in such a commission.

The amendment of Mr. CONNESS, of California, (Union,) was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered an amendment that the commissioners be instructed to inquire also into the past and present mode of collecting the Internal Revenue, which was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. SHERMAN, as amended, was then laid over till Monday.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) a joint resolution was adopted, giving to Mrs. L. WRIGHT, late of Richmond, $1,500 for relief extended by her to prisoners of war in rebel hands.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) from the Committee on Printing, recommended the printing of 2,000 copies of the report of the Naval Commission in reference to the establishment of a Naval Depot in the Western waters.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) 2,000 copies of the addresses delivered on the subject of the death of the late Senator HICKS, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Union,) desired to call up the Railroad Bill to regulate commerce between the several States, and have it made the special order for Monday.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) said this bill was nothing but a cut-throat arrangement between two railroads, to see which would make the most money. He was opposed to postponing important business to give way for such a measure.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) was opposed to making Mr. CHANDLER'S bill the special order for Monday, as he wished that day to be devoted to the consideration of Indian bills.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Union,) was opposed to making any bill the special order at this late date of the session. It could be set aside by the majority at any time.

After some further discussion Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the Army Appropriation Bill.

The Army Appropriation Bill was then taken up. The Finance Committee recommended the striking out of a proviso in the House bill that no money shall be paid to land grant railroad for transportation of troops and munitions of war for the United States.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved an amendment, that land-grant railroads shall be paid for transporting troops, etc., but that the subject shall be opened for adjustment hereafter, and that in paying the roads, Congress does not admit the right of the roads to claim compensation.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was opposed to the provision proposed to be stricken out. That provision, if not stricken out, he said, would have the effect of ruining all the small land-grant railroads in the country.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Wisconsin, (Union,) spoke of the necessity of striking out the provision of the House bill. If not stricken out, the Pacific Railroad to Kansas City could not be completed, and further work upon it would have to be abandoned.

Mr. COWAN'S amendment was rejected.

The amendment of the committee was adopted, and the provision referred to was stricken out.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment making an appropriation of $7,000,000 to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the following provisions were adopted by way of amendment:

"That from and after the 1st of March, 1865, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the commutation price of officers subsistance shall be fifty cents per ration, providing that the said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of any rations of any officers above the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, nor of any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters. That all officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier-General now in commission, who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive three months' pay, provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to officers not on duty, or to officers entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters; that commissioned officers serving in the field shall be permitted, hereafter, to purchase rations for their own use on credit from the Commissary Department, and the amount due for rations so purchased shall be reported monthly to the Paymaster General to be deducted from the payment next following such purchae.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered an amendment, making it obligatory upon Chaplains to hold religious services once a week, to attend burial services of soldiers who die, &c., which was rejected.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment that the Secretary of War be directed to furnish, at cost, not exceeding 16 ounces of tobacco per month to each soldier who may deserve it, the cost to be deducted from their pay.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill., (Union) offered an amendment providing for the repeal of all laws and regulations of the War Department, giving additional rank or pay to regular officers or volunteers, which was adopted. The bill as amended was then passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution recognizing the State Government of Louisiana and the right of that State to Senators in Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) offered the following resolution, which was objected to, and goes over under the rule:

Whereas, In a speech recently delivered by the Hon. ALBERT G. BROWN, late a member of this body, now a member of the Confederate Congress, as reported in the New-York *Herald* of the 4th inst., the following statement is made: "STANTON, the last of this ignoble trio of blatant Democrats alone remained. It seemed that he had no power to disgust LINCOLN; it might be because he was baser than the other two; he rather thought it was, for of all unmitigated falsifiers of sacred pledges and undisguised betrayers of confidence which he himself had created, STANTON was the meanest and basest. He had one consolation in thinking of this, and that was, that he would be certain, sooner or later, to betray LINCOLN. STANTON was incapable of keeping faith. He had a fondness for betraying those who gave him their confidence that has become the charm of his life. Mr. BROWN related an interview which he had with the present Yankee Secretary of War just before he (Mr. BROWN) left Washington the last time. It was under circumstances peculiarly calculated to impress Mr BROWN. His State had withdrawn from the Union. Mr. BROWN was passing from the Senate and Mr. STANTON from the Supreme Court. They met by accident in front of the Old Capitol, when the conversation turned on "secession," the action of Mississippi on the question, and Mr. BROWN'S withdrawal from the Senate. Mr. BROWN was surprised, and, under the circumstances, delighted to hear Mr. STANTON say that the South was right, and express an earnest hope that 'she would stand firm.' "You are right," said Mr. STANTON, "Go ahead and urge your friends to stand by what they have done, and all will be well. Firmness now will secure you all you ask. Any wavering and you are lost." And

Whereas, in the judgment of the Senate, no person whose patriotism and fidelity to the Constitution and Government of the United States should be a member of the Cabinet of the United States of the present loyal and patriotic Executive, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five members of the Senate be appointed by the presiding officer thereof to make inquiry in reference to the truth or falsity of the charges herein, as aforesaid, recited, and in reference to the patriotism and loyalty of the said E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, past and present, with leave to take testimony, and to make report in writing to the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY pledged himself to produce the proof of the above charges against Mr. STANTON, if afforded an opportunity by the Senate to do so.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18.

SOLDIERS' RATIONS.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing in all cases, where less than full rations are issued to soldiers, the difference shall be made up in money.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House then proceeded to act on the amendments reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, to the Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill.

Nearly all the amendments reported were concurred in, while others were reserved for separate votes.

The House concurred in keeping the tax on ale, beer and porter at $1 a barrel.

Instead of two and a half per centum, as now are the gross receipts of railroads, steamboats, ferry-boats, bridges, &c., the law is altered so as to impose a duty of two and a half per centum on the net receipts under $3,000, and five per centum on the excess.

Among the amendments concurred in were the following:

No man not enrolled for military service, cases of physical disability excepted, shall be entitled to take out a license as a pedler.

On all smoking tobacco a tax of 35 cents a pound shall be imposed, excepting on smoking tobacco exclusively made of stems, on which the tax shall be 15 cents a pound. This is the only change in the amendment as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means on that article.

On diamonds, emeralds, precious stones, and imitations thereof, and all other jewelry the duty is reduced to five per centum ad valorum.

All the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union were concurred in with the exception of a few reserved for separate votes.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) called attention to some of them, including the tax on sales. He said we may put the restriction on foreign trade, but within the vast area of the United States, it is vital that we should leave our trade free. As to the amendment of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) proposing to tax gold sales, &c., if any other gentleman had offered the proposition he should have regarded it as absurd. He trusted that the vote to-day in the House may show that the vote in the Committee of the Whole yesterday in favor of it was given in mere good nature. The law heretofore passed on that subject was repealed, because it could not be enforced. He expressed his satisfaction that the committee had unanimously agreed upon a bill, which would contribute so materially to the support of the Government.

The House then concurred, by a vote of 72 against 68, in striking out the proposed increase of 50 cents a barrel on ale, beer, lager-bier, porter, and other similar fermented liquors. The tax on these articles therefore remains at $1 a barrel.

The House also concurred in the amendment, that substitute brokers pay a license of $110 (?) for every substitute accepted.

An amendment was made to the 103d section of the present law, by imposing a tax of two and a half per centum on the net instead of the gross receipts of railroads, canals, steamboats, ships, barges, canal-boats, vessels, stage coaches, and vehicles for transporting passengers or property for hire, &c., where the net receipts are under $3,000 per annum, and five per centum on the excess of this amount.

This amendment was concurred in by a vote of 86 against 76.

An amendment was adopted, providing that stamps may be affixed to deeds, instruments, documents, writings or papers, where the same have been omitted, on payment of the stamps and a penalty of $50; but where it is satisfactorily established that the same have been omitted owing to inadvertence or accident, and without willful design, stamps may be affixed merely on payment for the stamp.

The amendment to tax sales one-half of one per centum was non-concurred in by a vote of yeas, 65; nays, 75.

The following is the vote on the amendment to tax sales one-half of one per centum:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Beaman, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandigee, Brown of Wisconsin, Ambrose A. Clark, Freedman Clark, Cobb, Cole, Davis of New-York, Dixon, Driggs, Eckly, Eliot, Farnsworth, Gooch, Higby, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Knox, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morris of New-York, Leonard, Myers, Nelson, Norton, Odell, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Perham, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Shannon, Smith, Smither, Spalding, Starr, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Fernando Wood.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Allison, Ancona, Arnold, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Baxter, Blain, Bliss, Brooks, Bromall, Brown of West Virginia, Chandler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Cresswell, Dawson, Deming, Dennison, Edin, Edgerton, English, Finck, Ganson, Garfield, Grider, Griswold, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Ingersoll, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kirnan, King, Knapp, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Marven, McAllister, Miller, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Pendleton, Pruyn, Randall of Kentucky, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of New-Jersey, Ross, Schofield, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stevens, Stuart, Thayer, Wadsworth, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Whaley, Joseph W. White, Wilson, Winfield, Woodbridge.

The House then voted on Mr. NELSON'S amendment, that every national bank or State bank association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any State bank or association paid out by them on and after the first of January next.

The amendment was concurred in by yeas 68; nays, 67.

The following is the vote on Mr. NELSON'S amendment that every National Bank or State Bank shall pay a tax of ten per centum, etc., etc.:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Broomall, Freeman, Clark, Cobb, Cole, Creswell, Davis of New-York, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Farnsworth, Garfield, Gooch, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jencks, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Knox, Littlejohn, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, Miller of New-York, Moorhead, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Schofield, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Spalding, Starr, Thayer, Tracy, Upson, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilder, Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Bailey, Baldwin of Michigan, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of West Virginia, Chandler, Clay, Coffroth, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Deming, Dennison, Edin, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Fink, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Harding, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Hubbard, Johnson of Ohio, Kalbfleisch, Kernan, King, Knapp, Lasear, Le Blond, Malory, Marcy, McAllister, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, O'Neil of Ohio, Pendleton, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Radford, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Rollins of Missouri, Ross, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Stevens, Stuart, Sweet, Townsend, Wadsworth, Ward, Whaley, Wheeler, Joseph W. White, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, (Dem.,) who first voted in the negative, changed his vote to the affirmative, in order to move a reconsideration of the vote.

A motion was then made to lay the motion to reconsider the vote on the table, which was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, so the vote adopting the amendment was not reconsidered.

The House next voted on Mr. STEVENS' amendment defining a bullion broker to be one who buys and sells gold at a price above the mint value, unless solely for the purpose of paying duties on imports or for exportation, and requiring every bullion broker to take out a license of one thousand dollars, or otherwise be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and pay a forfeiture of $5,000, and ten per centum to be paid on each sale and purchase of gold.

The House rejected this amendment by yeas 38, nays 94.

The following is the vote on Mr. STEVENS' amendment defining a bullion broker, etc., etc.:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Ashley, Bailey, Baxter, Beaman, Blow, Boyd, Brandagee, Cobb Drigs, Eckley, Higby, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Kelly, Kellogg of New York, Knox, Littlejohn, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, Moorhead, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Norton, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Rice of Maine, Schenck, Shannon, Spalding, Stevens, Upson, Wilder, Wilson.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Ancona, Arnold, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Blaine, Bliss, Boutwell, Brooks, Broomall, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of West Virginia, Ambrose W. Clarke, Freeman Clarke, Coffroth, Cole, Cravens, J Davis of New-York, Dawson, Deming, Denison, Dixon, Edin, Edgerton, Eldridge, Eliot, English, Farnsworth, Finck, Ganson, Garfield, Griswold, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Illinois, Herrick, Hooper, Hubbard, Hutchins, Jinks, Johnson of Ohio, Julian, Kalbfleisch, Kasson, Kellogg of Michigan, Kernan, King, Knapp, Law, Leblond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McAllister, McKinney, Miller of New York, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, Odell, Patterson, Pendleton, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Pruyn, Rice of Massachusetts, Ross, Rollins of Missouri, Smith, Smithers, Starr, Steele of New-Jersey, Stuart, Sweat, Thayer, Townsend, Tracy, Van Valkenburg, Wadsworth, Ward, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Whaley, Wheeler, Joseph W. White, Williams, Winfield, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

The Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill was then passed.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following Senate bills which were passed:

To repeal an act to remove the United States Arsenal from St. Louis.

Authorizing the President to appoint a Second Assistant Secretary of War, at $3,000 per annum.

Providing for the publication of a full army register.

Defining what shall constitute officers' servants.

Mr. SCHENCK also reported a bill providing that any person in the army charged with an offence under the acts calling out the militia, may be brought before the field-officers of his regiment for trial; but nothing in this bill shall be construed to abolish regiment or garrison court-martial.

Also, a bill authorizing the President to make transfers of army officers from the line to staff officers, etc.

Also, a bill for the better organization of the Subsistence Department.

These bills were severally passed.

A REFUGEES AND FREEDMANS BUREAU.

Mr. SCHENCK also reported a bill to establish in the War Department a Bureau for Refugees and Freedmen's affairs.

Mr. SCHENCK said the bill made no distinction on account of color, but was intended to provide for the relief of white refugees.

The bill was passed.

INCREASED PAY FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of officers of the army below the grade of Brigadier-Generals, and exempting officers from the income and war tax.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) an amendment was made increasing the pay of privates to twenty dollars per month.

The bill was then re-committed to the Military Committee, who subsequently reported the bill as it was originally introduced, and it was passed.

RANK OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) reported a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs, determining the rank of officers reëntering the military service, and it was passed.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Northern Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania and Maryland, or their assigns, to construct a branch railroad between the Borough of York and Baltimore, in an air-line to Washington, in order to facilitate postal and military communication between Washington and New-York.

The company is authorized to increase their capital to the extent of two millions of dollars, the road to be a double track, provided with appliances for the transportation of troops, and to be completed in two years. Three cents are to be charged per mile for passengers, and six cents a ton for freight.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to the second reading of the bill.

The question therefore recurred on its rejection.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said it was necessary to have the road proposed. He pointed out the fact that not one cent was appropriated by this bill.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) desired a postponement of the bill, and gave among other reasons for this that the Legislature of Maryland, now in session, should have an opportunity of looking into the subject—besides the bill was in conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in derogation of the rights of the State of Maryland. The legislation proposed was for the benefit of the Northern Central Railroad, and would strike a heavy blow at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed for ten days.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the bill amendatory of the Enrolment Act, pending which the House, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned.

Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The extensive spoke-factory of WOODBURN & SCOTT, on the corner of Broadway and Colt-street, was burned last night. Loss about $200,000, upon which there is an insurance of $44,000.

Recognized.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The President has recognized HENRY WILLIAM HEMANS as British Consul at Buffalo.

The St. David Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 18.

The steamship *St. David* will not sail for Liverpool until about 8 o'clock this evening.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 18.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, reports the subscriptions to the 7 30 Loan to-day, $5 082,000, including one from Cincinnati of $300,000; New-York, $600,000, and $3,500 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each. The total sales for the week foot up $26,500,000.

ARREST OF BURKE FOR THE ALLEGED MURDER OF HIS WIFE.—MICHAEL BURKE, charged with beating his wife with such severity that she died, was arrested at the house of his uncle, PATRICK BURKE, No. 405 Columbia-street, yesterday morning. When questioned by the officers in regard to the affair, he acknowledged that he had beaten her because he found her drunk when he got home, but that the injury above the left eye was caused by falling upon the edge of the stove. The accused was committed to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

JEFF. DAVIS.

A Sketch of His Personal Characteristics.

It is now a little more than six years ago that I first saw Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, then United States Senator from Mississippi, now the head and leader of this great rebellion. We were fellow-passengers on one of those magnificent packets that, in the palmy days of union and peace, plied a lucrative trade between New-Orleans and the towns on the Mississippi River. His time was apparently unoccupied, and after dinner we fell into conversation on the state of the nation and general politics, which lasted, with great interest to me, till sundown. In conversation, JEFF. DAVIS is the most engaging and instructive of all rebels. Upon introduction his manners have a tinge of military exactness and formal courtesy, but once engaged in talk upon his favorite themes, no public man could be more lavish of his mental wealth, or more agreeable in his mode of displaying it. It was plain even then, in a time of profound peace and great national prosperity, the South never so flourishing, and his own party in undisputed power, that his heart was set on the establishment of a separate republic, and that he had contemplated and loved to contemplate all the advantages which the South might hope to derive from such a step, and anticipated all the difficulties in the way of successful secession.

He held me for hours an attentive, but not always an assenting, listener, as he sketched in full detail, and with glowing pencil, the splendid future of an independent South.

He believed it would at once give a powerful stimulus to domestic manufactures and local commerce; that as much cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar would be raised in the South after separation as before, and besides all the wealth to be realized by exporting these staples, she would be able to manufacture for herself and conduct her own vast commerce; that Charleston would surpass Boston and New Orleans, vie with New-York as great importing cities, and compulsory labor, thus rendered secure and permanent, would develop and utilize without exhausting the alluvial soils of her magnificent river-bottoms. Serious opposition from the North he did not anticipate, but in case of armed collision, which he did not deprecate, he relied for military success upon the alleged superiority of the Southern in horsemanship and the use of firearms.

In person, Mr. DAVIS is of medium size and slight proportions, but with great capacity for enduring fatigue, and sustaining or ignoring fragility of the body by pertinacity and firmness of will. There is not in the Confederacy another man so thoroughly self-poised and self-possessed as its President.

While there is nothing inflated or self-conscious in his language or bearing, he never relaxes into levity, he is never surprised by passion. The predominant expression of his face is of a mind active upon matters of fact rather than of theory, on statistics rather than on projects, yet infused with and made formidable by a love of power, for there is lacking in his features that look of probity, in the absence of which mental power and bad ambition light up a face with dangerous splendor, such as we see in the heroic lineaments of JULIUS CÆSAR.

There is nothing remarkable in the voice or features of JEFF. DAVIS, unless it be the general air of the public man that hangs about him, and the light of steady purpose and uniform, self-impelled mental activity that shines in his clear grey eye. I saw him several times after that interview, and once upon the eve of the great revolt. I never heard him speak five minutes without recurring to the great movement. He spoke of it as a foregone conclusion, *un fait accompli*, and was even dwelling on its certainty, its success and its manifest advantages. There were no marks about him such as stamp the deep original thinker. He never sounded with a long-lined plummet in the deep waters of enlarged State policy.

The political philosophy and the intense sectional zeal of CALHOUN sank down into his brain and took strong root there.

Thus being by nature a practical man, and by profession a soldier, he sought at once the means of carrying out the secession policy. This was done by a systematic policy of parading before the Southern people, all the hostile utterances of the North against slavery, and urging them to make an indignant and personal protest against such abuse by breaking up the Union. The election of Mr. LINCOLN was made the pretext, the *punctum saliens*, the "overt act" to justify revolt.

Had not the progress and consummation of the rebellion set Mr. DAVIS on so high a place and devolved upon him the executive of a military despotism, he might have hid his weaker parts from history, nor inflicted a disappointment so bitter and so ruinous upon his followers, but brought his reputation within the words of TACITUS: "*Omnium consensu capax imperii, nisi imperasset.*"

He would not then have been discovered to the world as a man of bitter prejudices, and the disciple of an obsolete and Gothic school of political philosophy.

But when, by a misguided people, in an hour of political madness, he had been raised to the leadership of the insurrection, he was placed where the narrowness of his heart could be felt and seen as perceptibly as the obstinacy of his will.

Fortunately, no doubt, for the final stability of this great but war-shaken republic, the rebels have found their King Stork neither a CROMWELL in the saddle nor a WASHINGTON in the Cabinet. The irreparable blunders by the rebel Administration during the first year of the war; its total failure to develop a navy; the assigning the defence of the Mississippi Valley to the feeblest, least hopeful and least reliable of all the rebel Generals; the boastful negligence that followed the first Confederate success at Manassas; the rash and crazy cotton-burning that followed every advance of Union forces—these all sprang from that ridiculous and overweening *conceit* which it took twelve bloody battles to pound out of the Southern head. And the rebel President has as much of this conceit as the most barbarous guerrilla who believes that in the next skirmish he can kill as many Yankee officers as he has bullets in his pocket. His war policy, up to the passage of the Conscript Act, was as contemptible as it has been full of fierce and despairful energy since.

Instead of that noble, disinterested and rational firmness which his class expected of him he has disgusted and disheartened all the more reflecting among his followers by the mulish stubbornness of narrow soul, that fears its dignity will be compromised by admitting, even indirectly, that he can be misinformed, or in error about anything. He retains his favorites long after they have blundered themselves out of the confidence of all their troops, and would rather lose a battle or give up a State than admit that JEFF. DAVIS could have made an injudicious promotion.

In his State papers, (which otherwise have the merit of being temperately expressed and composed in good King's English,) and throughout his policy the same radical defect shines out, a conceit that all the great Powers of the world are profoundly interested in this civil war, and perforce must interfere to secure the production of American cotton by compulsory labor.

And though the fortunes of the Confederacy grow desperate and the walls of a structure that places slavery as the headstone of its corner rise but slowly in this nineteenth century of Christian light, the arch-rebel still hugs his conceit; still pets unworthy favorites; still calls on Heaven and attitudinizes for foreign nations and the next age, desiring to go down in history as the Christian champion of perpetual bondage; the American Bayard, with "God and Slavery" for his device; a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, yet cheering on two hundred thousand disheartened soldiery to die rather than deny the right of human bondage to make itself perpetual, though on the ruins of the last great representative Democracy.

ALLEGED HEAVY NAVY-YARD ROBBERY.—Another alleged robbery has just been discovered at the Navy-Yard in this city. It is alleged that there were stolen one hundred and eight tank plates, made of a composition of brass, and other metals, weighing about fourteen pounds each. Also about four hundred pounds of the best block tin, the whole valued at about seven hundred dollars. The alleged robbery is said to have taken place on Wednesday evening. The day watchman attached to the plumber shop left the premises at 6 o'clock. His relief did not take charge until 8 o'clock.

The goods are supposed to have been carried from the plumber shop to the foundry in the rear, and thence through the skylight to the roof, and from there it is an easy matter to convey them outside, which it is supposed was done by means of accomplices.

On Thursday several plates were found lying upon the roof of the premises, and it is supposed the robbers were alarmed while at their work. There is a guard-house immediately in the rear of the plumber shop.

Up to a late hour yesterday no arrests had been made.

The affair created quite a stir yesterday in the lower part of the city.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 18.*

FROM MISSOURI.

Change of Commanders—The Guerrillas—An Opera Troupe.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1865.

It has been shown in this correspondence that the entire military business of the Department of the Missouri has been done through the office of the Provost-Marshal-General. Since the recent changes, which placed Major-Gen. JOHN POPE in command of the Military Division, consisting of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin and the North-western Territories, this becomes still more palpable, for there is no war in all that vast extent of country, and no resistance to law, or disruption of order save by hostile Indians and lawless bands of guerrillas. Missouri alone, in all this broad district, shows a rebellious spirit. The covert and active sympathy with treason and rebellion is just as strong to-day as it ever was, and among the most sensible people the opinion obtains that not until this generation shall pass away will the accursed spirit of the slave-power die out.

Whenever a change of commanders is made here, a new effort is set afoot to procure a relaxation of the military power, and by whom? Not by disloyal men direct, for they know and feel that their applications will not be entertained; but by loyal men of the weaker sort, whose material interests are affected by the restrictions which bind rebels who deal with them. They it is who beset the General commanding, no matter who he may be, and by petitions, committees, deputations and personal applications, beg, pray, entreat and threaten him in order to save their pockets. To make this clear, it is only necessary to say that a permit is required for the purchase, say of powder and lead. A man who cannot prove his loyalty cannot procure it, so he must go without; but if the loyal, weak-kneed city merchant, who has the powder and lead to sell, can succeed in removing the military restrictions upon these commodities, the country disloyalist procures them and doles them out to his friends in the "bush," or uses them himself, in the most approved guerrilla style. This illustration will hold good in cases where the purchase of medicines, salt, firearms, liquors, &c., &c., is restricted. Hardly had Gen. POPE assumed command here, ten days ago, than he was vigorously beset to remove martial law from Missouri.

It is the place of the General commanding to hear all and afterward to act as in his judgment the best interests of the State, as forming a part of the nation, demands. But he should not act hastily in such a case. A little more than military promptness is required to decide it.

The convention, with four or five exceptions, is composed of the most loyal men of the State; men who from all previous times have stood up for and been identified with the national cause. They have been thoroughly Republican, and that means a great deal, when one considers the bitter hostility that existed in slave States to progress and humanity. These men then, in solemn convention assembled, with the instinctive sense of danger to the State that must ensue from a removal of martial law, enter their protest against it. Every truly loyal man, and that means those who are ready and willing to make sacrifices for the country, and have already done so, protest against it, because it will not do to leave to moral restraint alone, aided of course by the civil power, even if it were fully reëstablished, the interests, present, contingent and prospective, of the State. No one who at all pretends to know anything about Missouri, can deny that the prospect for a bloodier guerrilla warfare than has ever yet been known, is better now than at any previous time. It is known that the State is almost totally devoid of troops, and that just as soon as the breath of Spring calls forth the leaves, the "bush" will hive with the incarnate fiends whose breasts still harbor the spirits of QUANTREL, ANDERSON, TODD and others. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that hundreds of Union families have fled from South-western and Central Missouri for fear of total extermination by guerrillas. It was in view of this that Brig.-Gen. SANBORN, than whom there is no abler mind in that rank, issued his order for the removal of certain rebel families by this present date. This course was inevitable, for such evidence cropped out as it was impossible to disregard, that except he did so, no military force at his disposal could save the Union inhabitants of his district from total obliteration.

It is most sincerely and devoutly to be hoped that Maj.-Gen. JOHN POPE will, instead of listening to the syren tongue of enemies, harken to the voice of patriots, and at their wish and earnest solicitation, exercise his usual military vigor in adding strength to weakness rather than yielding what strength the national cause has in Missouri to the caprice of rebels, rebel sympathizers, and the next class in order, weak-kneed Union men. Let us have a military administration toward rebels such as POPE observes toward hostile Indians, and there will be, perhaps a year hence, some just grounds for asking a relief from martial law.

One of the most lamentable features of the convention now drawing toward the close of its labors, is that in the abolition of slavery it did not abolish its associate evils by securing to the freed people legal rights. Not a day passes on which half a dozen cases of kidnapped colored children are not reported to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General. I have shown before that such is the devilish tenacity of slaveholding, that naught but the armed power of the national authority can make it relax its grasp upon the life of its victim. The black laws of Missouri are a disgrace to humanity even in a semi-civilized state, for they prove how deeply impregnated their enactors were with the infamous lie that a "nigger has no rights a white man is bound to respect." In the name of God and humanity, let us have no repetition of such an act as disgraced the civil record of this city forty-eight hours ago. A young woman of color, comely, and not by any means "abandoned," as the unchristian phrase goes, was convicted of petty larceny, and sentenced to a few days' incarceration, or to receive in lieu five lashes on the bare back. Rather than stay in prison among the human vermin that crowd it in this great city, she chose the stripes, and they were "well laid on" in the prison-yard, and she went forth smarting with the shame. Poor creature! The observable feature of this oft repeated case, was that the young woman was *almost white*, and would pass as such in any community where prejudice against color did not compel those having a drop of negro blood living amongst the white population. There is a sickly sentimentality in the mention of this case, but the sense of justice which would not see a dumb brute beaten because in its ignorance it transgressed some law of its oppressor.

The Grover German Opera Troupe, after a successful season of ten nights, during which they gave "Martha," "Dame Blanche," "Don Giovanni," "Der Freischutz," "The Jewess," "A Night in Grenada," "Faust," "Robert le Diable," "Fidelio," "The Magic Flute," "Les Huguenots" and "Tannhauser," went to Cincinnati, where the musical taste is more critical, and success, pecuniarily, more unattainable, after netting the snug sum of $16,000. This Mr. GROVER, of course, pockets; but it is questionable if, without his excellent management, the wayward children of song could have taken in that amount altogether. It required the most stringent measures and the most rigid rules to harmonize the discordant spirits of the troupe, which is the first ever brought West that successfully fulfilled its promises in coming. Bravo for the Eastern impresario!

B.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Corruption in the Body—The Repeal of the Black Laws—Military Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 13, 1865.

Our Legislature has voted to adjourn on Thursday next, and the people say amen. The Republicans, although they have been enabled to carry through a few important public measures, have not gained much credit by having a majority in that "honorable body." The "Black Laws" have been erased from our statute books, and the Constitutional Amendment has been ratified; but upon other matters the Legislature has behaved shamefully. Corruption appears to be a chronic disorder with these bodies, and one party seems to be about as bad as the other in this particular. It is strange that men who are esteemed honest and honorable in private life, will do such disgraceful and mercenary things in their representative capacity as are charged, with too much reason, upon the members of our legislative bodies.

The passage of the House Railway Bill, giving to existing companies franchises, for which a million dollars were offered on the part of the city, is a case in point. Here was a measure opposed by eight-tenths of our people—by all, in fact, who were not in some way pecuniarily interested for themselves and friends—a bill with nine thousand remonstrants against it—passed over the Governor's veto by a more than two-thirds vote in both Houses. It is true, three of our nine representatives favored it; but why should such a measure be forced upon the people of Chicago by members from other sections of the State, unless money and stock had been freely used? There is no other way for accounting for it, or for the superserviceable zeal in its favor displayed by some leading men in either House. They were paid for it, as lawyers are feed for the advocacy of any bad cause. The State pays but two dollars a day. Corporations like this can afford to far outbid the State, and it is these merchantable men who are so anxious to go to our Legislatures. One of our Senators, with two other Republicans, went in, two years ago, while a member of the House, with the Democrats, in favor of the great penitentiary swindle. He now goes in for the horse railroad, and has probably made enough out of the two jobs to retire to private life. At any rate, he has dug a pit and fallen into it.

The bill to reapportion the State into Congressional Districts was lost. There were but few Republicans in favor of it; but most of the Democrats seemed to consider it more favorable for their prospects than the present arrangement.

One of the most important measures considered was the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College, on the foundation of the Congressional grant. The main institution has been located at Urbana, Champaign County, on the line of the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central. The location is on condition that certain buildings be secured to the State, free of cost, together with a farm of one hundred and forty acres. This, the citizens of Urbana have pledged themselves to do. The mechanical branch is to be established in Chicago, provided that a fund of $100,000 and buildings are donated by our citizens. An agricultural branch in the southern part of the State is authorized when lands and buildings are provided by those applying for it. There was quite a scrambling among various cities and towns for the location, and a strenuous effort made to have the matter left open to go to the highest bidder. But this proposition was defeated and the question disposed of as above indicated. The scrip, which is for 480,000 acres, ought to net at least $500,000, which would be a magnificent endowment for the necessary professorships in the three institutions. If the matter is rightly managed, it will be a great thing for the agricultural and mechanical interests of our State.

Our colored citizens are jubilant, as well they may be, over the repeal of the "Black Laws." They emphatically reduced them to a position where they had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. A negro's family might be murdered before his eyes, his house might be plundered and burnt, or any other conceivable outrage committed by a white man upon his person and property, and if he had only colored witnesses of the fact, the offender would escape with perfect impunity. But this relic of barbarism is now among the buried past.

We are in the midst of considerable commotion in regard to the coming draft. The quotas for the districts have just been announced, and ours turns out to be nearly double what was expected. The call is for 5,202, or one-sixth of the entire quota of the State. There has been evidently an egregious blunder in our enrollment. Last Fall the city polled 27,239. The enrollment list, which was made out soon after, contains 31,005. The county towns polled 5,779 votes, and have 3,820 enrolled. They are charged 110 men for every 100 voters, while the county towns are charged about 70 per cent., which is a fair average. Out of this state of affairs a draft is inevitable. Our citizens will not make any further serious attempts to fill the quota by enlistments.

Camp Douglas is still quiet. The preparations for the exchange are going forward. Large numbers refuse to be exchanged.

Our Stock Board is getting on swimmingly. They can gamble in gold almost equal to your Wall-street operators. "Transactions" to the amount of nearly $400,000 are reported in a single day, and probably not $5,000 in real gold entered into all this large business. Great is humbug. General business is very good for this season. The weather is pleasant but cold.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

A Terrible Calamity—The Brazilian-Uruguayan War—Paraguay Sides with Uruguay—The Arrival of the "Ranger," Supposed to be a Tender for a New Alabama—The Italians and Rat Island—Gold, Wool, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1864.

This city has been shaken by a calamity unparalleled in its history. The explosion of nearly two tons of gunpowder, in the Retiro Barracks, on the morning of the 9th inst., threw a large building high in the air, and carried out the mutilated forms of near one hundred men, women and children. It was at 7½ A. M., and a portion of the regiment had just come in from its early exercise. A portion was still in bed; and various persons, some of them entire strangers to the place, were walking by on early business or pleasure, when the force of the storm swept the streets for a great distance with fatal effect. The houses in the city, for a mile distant, shook to their foundations, the glass fell broken from the windows, and the people supposed that it had been an earthquake.

At the calling of the roll that evening, 126 names were not answered for. The work of excavation revealed the usual horrors of such an event. I need not detail them. One Captain was taken out alive after being buried two hours under the rubbish.

The powder was exposed on account of being handy for a military parade and exercise on the following Sunday, at Belgrano. How it could have been ignited remains a mystery. The soldiers destroyed were chiefly Italians; but I notice in the list one English name, GEORGE WARNER.

Many families are left in hopeless poverty by this stroke, and collections are made everywhere for them. The town council of Belgrano has decided to expend the money intended for the following Sunday's parade in paying the expenses of a grand funeral.

On the evening before this catastrophe a collision occurred on the Western Railroad, in which two persons were killed and many were wounded. It was from the grossest carelessness of the employes of the road. Such things as railroad accidents are almost unknown here, and it produced a very great excitement in the city.

THE WAR WITH URUGUAY.

The Brazilians are fairly launched in the internal war in Uruguay. Their fleet bombarded a little defenceless town, Paysandu, last Thursday, for nine hours, without reducing its little garrison to surrender. It was held by the General Government troops. A large land force is also on its way. It now seems inevitable that Paraguay will vigorously enter this war in opposition to Brazil. In that case it will be almost certain that this country must be involved in the contest. Much is feared from the negotiations now in progress on this subject. A very able diplomatist, Senor PARANHOS, is here from Brazil, and he has frequent interviews with the President and Cabinet. If our authorities here are so unwise as to undertake this, the repentance will be long and bitter.

A SUPPOSED PIRATE.

American circles have been much interested here by the arrival of the *Ranger*. This is a little steam yacht of 80 tons, which is reported to have carried to the Madeira Islands armament or men for a new *Alabama*; and many have supposed that she was only waiting to complete her own arrangements to take a gun or two and depredate on our commerce. She draws two feet of water, and can hide where no man-of-war could pursue her. There is some mystery about the manner of her coming here and the reasons for it; but the report to-day is, that she has been bought by an Italian house here for $20,000 in silver. This enormous price will interest us still more in the future of the *Ranger*.

The utmost activity has reigned in Paraguay for several months in the departments military and naval. President LOPEZ has thirteen steamers armed, and it is said that two monitors have just arrived from France for the Paraguayan navy. The army and navy of Paraguay have never been so strong as now.

There is a report here that Minister WASHBURNE has been instructed by Secretary SEWARD to compliment the President of Paraguay on his position toward Brazil. Of this we do not know the truth.

The gold mines are still attracting adventurers to San Juan, but the product is vastly overrated.

This river is rapidly filling with a superior class of passenger steamers. Several are Italian.

The Italians (Sardinia) have leased for ten years Rat Island, at the mouth of the La Plata, and it is already strongly fortified. It virtually commands Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, and the whole navigation of the river.

Very little wool is going forward to the United States. The same grade of wool is ten per cent. cheaper this year than last.

The Peruvians have sent armed boats to the Straits of Magellan to intercept any reinforcements for the Spanish fleet on the west coast.

On Dec. 8, the American Sunday School had its annual excursion to San Isidro, on the Northern Railroad. About 500 were in attendance. It was understood as limited to the congregation. The Americans at Rosario are about to erect a new church. Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, the great railroad engineer and contractor, has contributed one-half the expense.

Business in Montevideo is almost entirely suspended on account of the war. The produce of Santa Fé, in this Confederation, continues to improve rapidly. It seems to attract all new projects for settlement of colonies. The *Ella Virginia* will sail to-morrow for New-York, with wool. OBSERVER.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Cotton Operations of Kirby Smith Between Shreveport and Brownsville—How it is Obtained and Shipped to Market—Price Gone to Mexico on a Confidential Mission—Hood's Army Along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans True Delta.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Sunday, Jan. 29, 1865.

A gentleman who has just arrived here, directly from Shreveport, informs Gen. WASHBURN of affairs in the Trans-Mississippi Department. This informant left Memphis two months since for Huntsville, Texas, and has returned to our lines at this place, via Shreveport and Camden. I am permitted to send you some information which he brings.

E. KIRBY SMITH is paying more attention to cotton than to military matters. He has an immense train of wagons, carts and every sort of vehicle useful for transportation, constantly employed between Shreveport and Brownsville, carrying cotton to that market. The manner in which his cotton is obtained shows KIRBY SMITH to be worthy of the title of the Cotton King, or the second JEFF. DAVIS, of the incipient empire of conspirators.

He sends his agents about everywhere to the different plantations and cotton depots to make a careful and complete inventory of "the staple," when the owners are at once called upon to give, as a contribution, one-half to the C. S. A., and directed to sell the other moiety to His Excellency KIRBY SMITH, at the fixed valuation of 25 cents per pound, Confederate money. The owners in this way receive no more than one cent, or one cent and a half per pound in gold for their cotton, which is very unsatisfactory to them, but must be submitted to, as KIRBY SMITH is supreme. This enterprising General, who has such a speculative turn, is believed to have made several fortunes already; but he still pursues his methods for extracting the filthy lucre as sedulously as heretofore. He absorbs as far as possible all the cotton in the Trans-Mississippi Department, for contributions and by purchase—the first ostensibly for the rebel Government, and the second for himself, or his exclusive use; but now there is scarcely a doubt entertained by the citizen minions, who are distressed by him, that he wrongfully pockets all but the trifle they receive for only a portion of it.

KIRBY SMITH's troops are very much scattered, so that they may obtain food and forage. The transportations of his army is so poor and inefficient that any considerable degree of concentration during the present season is impossible, for the reasons above mentioned. His army must be separated in order to subsist it. All the army wagons he is using in his grand cotton scheme—which will ultimately surround him with superabundant wealth or involve him in ruin. It is easily seen, however, even now, that a strong and invincible array of men are forming against him, both east and west of the Mississippi, in the enemy's country, whose combined influence will probably soon cause his present splendid fortunes, which promise so much, to wane to their fall.

PRICE is reported to have gone to Mexico on some important and confidential mission, under orders from KIRBY SMITH. He has not been sick at all, nor has he died, as generally reported and believed. PRICE's family are residing in Texas.

Late reports from the interior state that HOOD's army, which is very badly broken up, is now lying along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, below Corinth. The damage done to that road by GRIERSON, in his late raid, is said to be entirely repaired.

The rebel pickets on the Big Black, between here and Jackson, are very vigilant in preventing cotton from coming in. All that does get by them is considered smuggled into our lines. A Mr. RANDOLPH was captured out there the other day, having in his possession a cotton permit from Mr. CUTLER, general purchasing agent of the Treasury Department, and a passport from Gen. HURLBUT, and taken to Jackson. The next day after arriving there, he was sent under guard to Meridian, to be tried for his life, being under charges of entering their lines as a spy. Truly cotton speculators do undergo great perils, but they must feel a certain satisfaction in knowing they are constantly seeking their own reward.

Donations to Religious Societies and Colleges

The following table exhibits the income from donations and legacies of the four principal National Socies during the last three financial years:

	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	$339,080	$397,079	$531,985
American Bible Society	192,146	183,976	254,587
American Tract Society	78,707	91,722	116,158
American Home Missionary Society	163,852	164,884	195,537

Other institutions have enjoyed a like measure of pecuniary prosperity. Those higher seminaries of learning on which the churches depend for laborers to carry forward their enterprises, have been still more signally favored. The following is an imperfect list of the benefactions bestowed upon a few of these institutions during the past two years:

Middlebury College, Vermont	$10,000
Williams College, Massachusetts	25,000
Bangor Theological Seminary, Maine	40,000
Harvard College, Massachusetts	44,000
Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire	47,000
Andover Theological Seminary, Mass.	50,000
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.	50,000
New-York University, New-York	60,000
Bowdoin College, Maine	72,000
Chicago Theological Seminary, Illinois	80,000
Hamilton College, New-York	100,000
Rutgers College, New-Jersey	100,000
Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut	100,000
Protestant College, Syria	103,000
Amherst College, Massachusetts	110,000
Princeton College, New-Jersey	100,000
Yale College (including $135,000 from the United States Government for its Agricultural School)	450,000
	$1,571,000

The Terrors of Petroleum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in a recent issue of your paper a well-timed article (entitled as above) upon the storage of petroleum in the city, calling attention to the "free and easy" manner in which that combustible material is handled in our midst. The terrible disaster that lately occurred in Philadelphia on account of the inflammability of petroleum, should certainly awaken public attention to this subject. If the writer be correct in his statements, (of which there is no doubt,) our own streets may yet present just such another scene of burning horror, and destruction to life and property as was witnessed there.

Is it then not quite important that this matter be well understood. Either the City Government should move in regard to it, or some means be devised to render the storage and use of petroleum, oils, and such like combustible matter at least comparatively safe.

The banishment of this kind of legitimate merchandise from the limits of the city would doubtless work great inconvenience and detriment to the growing interest of the oil trade. Yet if the "ingenuity of invention" can not come to our relief in this thing, and afford protection to property, the law, at least, should be invoked for the safety of life.

It may not be generally known that the inflammability of petroleum is due to its volatile nature. It is said that in ordinary barrels this oil will throw off gases even through the very pores of the wood, and create an atmosphere about them so inflammable that an open light will set it on fire. Hence its property of ignition is almost, if not quite, equal to that of gunpowder.

This fact being so, here, it seems to me, lies the basis of inquiry for a remedy: Stop the escape of the gases, from whatever cause, and the inflammability, or danger of the oil barrels taking fire externally, will be removed.

Whether this can be done by a proper arrangement of store-houses, or a new method of package, is for wiser heads to determine. It does seem that something might be done in this direction, and thus, if possible, save legislation, which is so odious in special cases.

As the columns of your paper are generously open to the free discussion of all topics of public interest, I trust they will not long remain barren of this subject.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES

The Rebel Commissioner Mason on the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

The English Press on Our Recent Victories.

The Steamship *Etna*, Capt. MCGUIGAN, from Liverpool the 4th, and Queenstown the 6th inst., with merchandise and 130 passengers to JOHN G. DALE, arrived at this port yesterday morning. We compile the following interesting summary of news from our files.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER FROM THE REBEL COMMISSIONER J. M. MASON.

The London *Index* publishes the following correspondence:

BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1864.

Mr. J. M. Mason, London:

SIR: I take the liberty of sending you a pamphlet published by the United States Sanitary Commission on the treatment of Northern prisoners at the South. I beg you will look through it.

I send it to you, Sir, believing that you yourself are not aware of this state of things, and that you occupy a position which may enable you indirectly to ameliorate this appalling suffering.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. COOLIDGE,
No. 65 Marlborough-street, Boston, Mass.

MR. MASON'S REPLY.

A. Coolidge, Esq., Boston, Massachusetts:

LONDON, Jan. 25.

SIR: I have your letter of Dec. 15, with the volume accompanying it, entitled a "Narrative of Privations and Sufferings of United States Officers and Soldiers while Prisoners of War in the hands of the Rebel Authorities. Being the Report of a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission."

In your letter you "beg" that I "will look through it," and say that you sent it to me, believing that I am "not aware of this state of things," and may have it in my power "indirectly to ameliorate this appalling suffering." I am thus to infer from your letter that you think the contents of the volume are entitled to my credence. I have looked through it, and have looked also at the pictures that adorn it, which are alleged to be photographic illustrations of the emaciated forms of certain of the prisoners returned from the Confederate States. This form of pictorial literature would seem almost peculiar to the country to which you belong, and, as would appear, is known alike to its humanitarians and its statesmen; for it so happens that about the time the volume of the Sanitary Commission came from you, I received from another quarter another volume of like grade, and prepared for a like purpose, entitled *Reports of the Committee on the Conduct of the War—Fort Pillow Massacre—Returned Prisoners*, a document issued by the Congress of the United States; and this volume, too, is adorned with like pictorial illustrations. As I understand, in the vocabulary of your country, the class of literature to which both these volumes belong is called the "sensation style," and is adapted to the level of that class of readers whose convictions are to be reached by fraudulent practising on their intellect. As noted examples of similar productions, I will recall to you *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, by Mrs. STOWE, one of your country women, and a book, the title of which I have forgotten, but familiarly known in the circles of your country as "Helper's Book," both illustrated by pictorial sketchings. But I am to deal now with the volume of the "Sanitary Commission;" the others having each done the dirty work of its day are laid by to serve with the volume in hand as authentic materials for future history by some New-England historian.

None can read the work of the Sanitary Commission, without seeing that it was written for a very different purpose than that of ameliorating by its labors the suffering and privation ascribed in it to prisoners of war in the Confederate States, nor will the character of the gentlemen, whatever that may be, who give it their sanction as a committee, with the long array of titles annexed to their respective names, rescue it from such imputation. Its true character is that of a political work, and of the lowest type, intended to excite and inflame the popular mind at the North by false and exaggerated pictures of the privations and sufferings of Northern soldiers held as prisoners at the South. The narrative carries with it intrinsic evidence that it is from a pen long practiced in the unscrupulous school to which it belongs; indeed, the writer seems to have considered it necessary to account in some way for this peculiar style of a work professedly of pure humanity. He calls it, at page 24, the "dramatic development of the inquiry" of the Sanitary Commission, in which all the "salient points of the evidence," with "the results of their own observation, are incorporated together." In other words, the evidence and the so-styled results of observation were to be grouped and colored for political effect.

Now on the subject of the treatment of the prisoners, either at the North or South, I have no information but that which comes to us through the public prints; but I am fully aware that the condition of prisoners of war, wherever they may be, must of necessity be attended with privation and suffering, and necessarily more so in the South, whatsoever care can be extended to them, from the atrocious manner in which the war is waged by those who conduct your armies in my country.

Your Sanitary Commission complains that they are stinted in food—that it is bad in quality, are not sufficiently clothed, and, when sick, that they are not treated with sufficient and proper medicine; and this in the face of the notorious fact that wherever your armies penetrate they are ordered to burn and destroy everything that contributes to the food and raiment of man—an order most relentlessly obeyed; and, as if to add to the infamy of such practices, all medicines, surgical instruments, and whatever could minister to the sick or wounded in the hospitals, your Government has declared and treated as contraband of war, with orders that they be destroyed wherever found—orders that are invariably fulfilled. Whole regions of the Southern country have thus been ruthlessly laid waste. As a single example, let me recall the recent instance in the Valley of the Shenandoah, a country teeming with population and of unrivaled fertility.

In its late retreat your army devastated the entire country through which it passed, its General boasting in his official report that he had burned in his progress 2,000 barns filled with the harvesting of the year, that he had burned all the mills in the whole tract of country, destroying all the factories of cloth, and killed or driven off every animal even to the poultry, that could contribute to human sustenance in an extent of country some 60 miles long and from 30 to 40 wide. Cut off to a great extent by your blockade from the importation of foreign salt, it is the boast of your Generals that military parties are organized to destroy our salt factories wherever found, either on the seaboard or in the interior; and very recently we have accounts exultingly presented of destruction done at Saltville in Southwestern Virginia, extending to the breaking up of the kettles used in its manufacture, and despoiling the salt wells. There is but one step of greater infamy in crime against your fellow-man—I should not say greater, for it is the equal only—and that would be to poison the water in the streams. In the face of such notorious facts your "Sanitary Commission" has the effrontery to complain to the world that the prisoners of war in the South are stinted in food, badly clothed, their health impaired from the want of salt, and death frequent in the hospitals from the failure to supply the proper medicines. I desire to say to you, then, that I can give no credit to the report of your Sanitary Commission. Little as *ex parte* testimony is proverbially entitled to belief, it is still less so in the hands of those interested by their own showing to deceive, and who resort for their witnesses to a class of men who are thus described by an authority in your own country, who, neither you nor they on this subject, at least, dare discredit. The Editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, speaking of the character of the recruits sent to your army on the James River, in Virginia, as substitutes for drafted men, and from information derived from a correspondent with the Federal army at City Point, describes them as "wretched vagabonds, depraved in morals, or decrepid in body, without courage, self-respect, or conscience. * * * They desert when picket duty, they skulk in action, and are dirty, disorderly, thievish, and incapable in camp, and pass most of their time on barrels, tied up to trees, or bucked and gagged." Of such material is your army in Virginia, and from such materials your Sanitary Commission could be at no loss for witnesses in their "dramatic development." You will find this agreeable picture of your own troops in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 6, 1865.

To its further discredit I know that the batch of prisoners whose emaciated forms supplied the materials for its pictorial illustrations were the sick brought from the hospitals at Richmond under the cruel policy of your Government to make no exchanges, except of the sick. Your Sanitary Commission might with as good grace and as much fairness have the patients in the worst form of disease from your public charities exhibited in photograph as evidence of inhuman treatment at such hospitals. But it is waste of time to attempt to refute these calumnious imputations. Those to whom they are addressed in your country do not desire to be undeceived. When first propagated some year or two ago pains were taken in the South, through the aid of disinterested and impartial observers, to have the real condition of prisoners at the South inquired into and laid before the world. Their statements were in true keeping with what was the acknowledged duty of a humane and Christian people, and in accordance with the established rules of civilized warfare. The rations allowed to prisoners were the same in quantity and quality given to our own soldiers in the field; nor was there any scarcity with the former which was not equally shared by our own soldiers.

What my unfortunate countrymen are suffering in your Northern prisons, we are seldom allowed to know; but even since the receipt of your letter we have some striking evidence of what their condition is, in the teeth of the statement of your Sanitary Commission as to the treatment of our prisoners at the North. I would refer you, on this head, to a letter from JOSEPH TAYLOR, of a Louisiana regiment, addressed to Lord WHARNCLIFFE, and published in the *Evening Standard*, at London, dated at Barnsley, England, Jan. 5, 1855, brought out by Mr. SEWARD's late letter, in which he permits himself to say that prisoners of war at the North are suffering no privation, and that appeal for relief or charity at home or abroad is unnecessary. TAYLOR speaks "from an experience of several months in Fort Delaware;" the prisoners then averaged there from 6,000 to 7,800. "The rations were always irregular, sometimes two ounces of meat per day, sometimes none. Soup was given at times, but such stuff that the most robust stomach could not take it; the consequences were that a large proportion of the men were reduced almost to skeletons." He says that the prisoners were worse treated when guarded by the militia than when by "the regular soldiers," and adds, "the cruelties practiced by the former were such as would scarcely be believed, even if the work of savages; that the relief proposed by your Lordship and friends would have been the means of saving life I have not the slightest doubt." This man, it appears by a note of the editor, resides in Barnsley, was taken prisoner at Gettysburgh, was confined in Fort Delaware for seven months, and released on terms that he would give aid in no form to the Confederates, and would leave the country. Again, I refer you to a letter, published in the New-York *Daily News* of Jan. 3, dated at Chicago, Dec. 27. The editor vouches for the writer as "a lady of unquestionable veracity, great purity of character, and true Christian charity."

She speaks of the condition of prisoners, 6,000 to 8,000 in number, confined at "Rock Island," says that "the allowance to each man has been one small loaf of bread—it takes three to make a pound—and a piece of meat two inches square per day. This was the ration; lately it has been reduced, and they are trapping rats and mice for food, actually to save life. Many of them are nearly naked, barefooted, bareheaded, and without bedclothes; each day their number growing less by death—death their only merciful visitor." She adds that charitable persons "have sent supplies of clothing to these prisoners, but they have not been permitted to reach them." Again, please to refer to a letter from three of the surgeons, prisoners of war at Johnson's Island, dated November 16, and addressed to the Colonel commanding the post, published in the New-York *Daily News*, January 7. It concludes thus—"It is our solemn conviction that if the inmates of this prison are compelled to subsist for the winter upon this reduced ration of 10 oz. less than health demands and 6 oz. less than Col. HOFFMAN's order allows, all must suffer the horrors of continual hunger, and many must die from the most loathsome diseases." Again, in the same paper, on fifth page, an article headed "Treatment of Prisoners of War," a communication alleged by the editor to be from "one of our most respectable citizens, whose address is in our possession." It refers to the prisoners on Rock Island, and states that "those who refuse to enlist in the Federal service are kept on starvation rations, and are often reduced to rats, dogs, putrid meat, and other repulsive food picked out of slops." It contains, too, a letter of one of the prisoners, giving the reason why he enlisted with the enemy. He says: "You will say that I had better have died than dishonor myself. I would have said so, too, a year ago; but no one who has not been placed as I have been placed should judge me harshly. I had lingering starvation before me from day to day, from week to week, until I scarcely knew what I was doing. I was dying by inches. To escape a loathsome death I enlisted; but it is expressly stated in my enlistment that I am not to fight against my own people." The communication to the *Daily News* concludes as follows: "It is a horrible truth that there are now in our military prisons nearly fifty thousand prisoners of war, undergoing the tortures of protracted starvation, denied all relief from without, even the purchasing with their own money the food essential to life and health."

These culminating proofs may explain the reason why Mr. SEWARD refused to allow an agent from England to visit the military prisons at the North as preliminary to the proper dispensation of the large fund accumulated by English benevolence for the relief of those confined in them; but in view of their privation and want what can excuse, before the Christian world, his refusal to allow that relief to reach them in any form.

And now, to close this reply, already far too long—tell your Sanitary Commission, if they be really in earnest to bring relief to their countrymen alleged to be suffering as prisoners in the Confederate States, to address themselves to their own Government, by whose act alone these prisoners remain in confinement.

Let your Government renew the system of exchanges under existing cartels which they have for more than two years fraudulently evaded. At the commencement of the war your Government affected to consider those of my countrymen who fell into their hands as traitors, worthy only a traitor's doom; nor was it until the balance of prisoners was largely on the Confederate side that a system of exchanges was agreed to. Though a large creditor, the Confederate Government framed a cartel on the most liberal basis, and by a solemn convention between the two Governments that cartel was adopted. It provided for the release of all prisoners on parole ten days after their capture, and an immediate exchange to follow—the excess on either side to remain on parole for future exchange. In July, 1863, after the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, the balance of prisoners for the first time was against the Confederates, and from that time forth, under all manner of subterfuges, your Government refused exchanges on the basis of the cartel. All the facts are set forth in the correspondence between ROBERT OULD, Confederate Agent of Exchange, with your General MEREDITH, Major MULFORD and Major-General HITCHCOCK, at various times Federal Agents of Exchange, commencing in October, 1863, and terminating August 31, 1864, published in the papers at Richmond and reproduced in those at New-York. That correspondence shows how earnestly and persistently the Confederate Government sought to obtain by exchanges the mutual release of all prisoners—consenting even to waive the strict terms of the cartel when the balance of prisoners was against the Confederates, and how persistently, and by what fraudulent evasions your government refused. And thus it has resulted that, at last accounts, there were some sixty thousand of your countrymen prisoners of war in the Confederate States, and remaining there solely because of the refusal of your government to receive them back. This monstrous and cruel policy on their part can have but one solution. It was known that every man sent back to us would at once return to the field, whilst on your side the term of enlistment of far the major part of the prisoners had expired, and of the rest few had any further stomach for the fight. If your Sanitary Commission, therefore, is sincere in its denunciation of the Confederate authorities for their alleged maltreatment of their countrymen prisoners of war, with what execration should they visit their own government far thus inhumanly and voluntarily abandoning them to their captivity! I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. MASON.

P. S.—I shall commit this correspondence to the press in London.

J. M. M.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

THE LESSON OF THE GUNS.

From the London Times, Feb. 1.

To the student of the art of war we commend the story of Fort Fisher for its scientific value, and to the general reader for the exceeding interest of the narrative. The fall of this place after a long and terrible fire may not be a deadly blow to the South, but the Federals will look upon it, with justice, as a brilliant success, and be encouraged by it to persevere in their operations against the seacoast towns which still remain in the hands of their enemy. In this expedition there was, thanks to the sternness of the Washington Government, no disagreement of opinion, or, at any rate, of action between the commanders.

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The effect of this concurrence on the contending parties can hardly as yet be estimated. According to their usual habit, the Southerners do not attempt to conceal their chagrin at such a loss, and one of their organs confesses, what some have been disposed to deny, that the capture of Fort Fisher will make the port of Wilmington useless for the purposes of foreign trade. But how far this new defeat will increase their disposition for peace remains as yet unknown. Not so, however, with the North. The exultation produced by this victory rather exceeds what might have been expected at a time when the Federals had achieved so many successes. This is perhaps to be explained by the previous failure, which had itself followed the bootless naval operations at Charleston. The revulsion in public feeling tends to make the North overvalue its last exploit. The powers of the fleet, the accuracy with which it was brought into action, frigates and gunboats, ironsides and monitors, each taking up their position and doing their work with the precision of machines, the successful assault on the place coming hard upon the discouraging arguments of Gen. BUTLER, the fierceness of the struggle, and, finally, the prospect of closing the last great port of the South, have combined to fill the North with new confidence. The navy especially is highly gratified at having played so distinguished and useful a part. It is the exploits of this branch of the service which will be of the most interest to our professional men. It seems to be ascertained that the fire of the fort had little effect on the hulls of the American ironclads. They are said to have suffered little, the marks of the Confederate fire being only certain indentations on their sides, and the shooting away of their boats and the lighter parts of their equipment. If a dispatch, which we publish to-day, is to be trusted, Admiral PORTER believes that he possesses a vessel which could destroy any ship of the British or French navy, lay our towns under contribution, and chase away anything which we might send to blockade American ports. The ironclads lay for five days within 800 yards of Fort Fisher, and received no material injury. If the Confederate guns are capable of comparison with our own, the question of ships against forts may prove to have been considerably advanced by these experiments. Every fight across the ocean should be a lesson for us, and this last deserves to be studied with unusual attention.

BRILLIANCY OF THE VICTORY.

From the Manchester Examiner, Feb. 2.

No event of the war has reflected more credit upon the military administration of the North than the capture of Fort Fisher. After the failure of the first campaign, it was an act of singular boldness forthwith to order a second, but the result has shown that, though bold, it was not rash, and that the original combinations would have succeeded but for the incapacity of the leaders. To General Butler the discomfiture is complete. His position is uncomfortably absurd. He was entitled to speak with some authority, for he had seen Fort Fisher. He had landed his troops, and marched them to within a few hundred yards of the fortifications, surveyed the works with the eye of a General, and found them to be impregnable. His report of the failure has the vice of giving two reasons. In the first place, the works were practically impregnable, a reason which of itself would have been sufficient. But, in the second place, he was very much afraid that Gen. Hoke would march down upon him from Wilmington with a force which he would have been unable to withstand. Hoke did not come, but then he might have come, if Butler had waited long enough, which he resolved not to do. The Government replied to these explanations by relieving Butler of his command, and ordering the expedition to start again. Admiral Porter, as before, was at the head of the fleet, but the troops were put under the command of Gen. Terry. The order of attack was the same on the second occasion as on the first. A furious bombardment from the fleet cleared the works of all visible defenders, the troops were landed under cover of the fire, and, to guard against a visit from Gen. Hoke, a strong body of troops was posted across the peninsula between the fort and Wilmington. The assault began at 3½; in a short time the defences were in the hands of the assailants, and by 10 o'clock the same night, after desperate fighting, all the works were captured. The occupation of the peninsula necessarily cut off all escape of the garrison. They retired toward the end of the spit of land on which the fort is built, where, with the sea on three sides, and a victorious enemy on the other, their fate was settled. The Federals purchased their success with a severe loss in killed and wounded, but looking at the market price of victories, perhaps none of equal importance have been won at a cheaper rate.

THE RESULT.

From the London News.

It is natural that the Americans should exult over this success in a degree which even its intrinsic importance might not warrant. It is the most protracted and desperate fighting which the war has yet seen, and no exploit of any other nation surpasses it in these respects. They are well entitled to take credit for the furious resistance of the defenders, Americans too, as they are for the tremendous material powers and unflinching vehemence of the assailants, which overpowered the defence. But besides all this, of which any army and any people might be proud, they have especial resons for rejoicing. The result has turned a discreditable failure into a glorious victory. The loss, indeed, has been heavy, and Admiral Porter points the moral which we ventured to draw when the telegraphic dispatch arrived, by his observation that the garrison had been multiplied ten times since Butler's reconnoissance, and that the loss which is to be deplored is necessarily increased in a still greater proportion. But beyond a doubt the loss, even now, has been well paid down. It is admitted that the port is sealed, and that the trade and profit of blockade-running is at an end. And it is only foolish braggadocio in the Richmond papers to pretend that this is a blow which brings them any countervailing advantages. It liberates for them no army and no fleet. It establishes the Federals in a new position on their flank. It cuts off all ingress of foreign stores, and shuts out the last gleam of hope of foreign recognition. Against all this it is but a poor consolation for them that it will cause the loss to the Yankees of their profit on the captured cotton of blockade-runners. This is a profit which the Federals may afford to renounce, gaining in exchange the port whence the cotton was shipped, and through which the profits of the cotton that escaped reached their enemies in the shape of foreign munitions of war, that the Confederate States cannot of themselves supply.

ISOLATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES NECESSARY.

The London *Times*, remarking on the success at Fort Fisher, observes that usually the Winter had been a time of involuntary armistice, but now in the depth of the season, and amid the dangers of sudden tempest and a fatal coast, the Federals have won their last victory, and may succeed in totally closing or destroying the last considerable port of the Confederates. To give the South no term of respite, no opportunity for fresh preparations, no breathing time which should refresh it for new exertions, is the policy of the Cabinet. It is difficult to believe that the capture of Fort Fisher will not lead to other successes, which will either place Wilmington in the hands of the Federals, or render it useless as a port for blockade-runners. It will be seen, then, how far the South is capable of doing without that which England has hitherto furnished her. The vast efforts which have been made by the Federals to shut up the Southern ports, and the perseverance with which the design has been pursued, proves that, in the opinion of those best informed, the isolation of the Confederate States is necessary for the successful termination of the war.

THE PEACE FLURRY.

VIEWS OF PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

In one of his communications to the London *News*, Prof. Goldwin Smith says:

"How," we are asked, "can terms be offered to a rebellious Power?" I must confess that to treat the whole of the Southern people as "rebels" after an independent existence (no matter how commenced) of four years seems to me rather a serious undertaking. The Federals have never dealt with any individual Confederate who has fallen into their hands as a rebel. How then can they deal with the States as rebel States?

I do not suppose that negotiations can be hopefully commenced with Jefferson Davis and his associates, who are selfish conspirators, playing a desperate game. But I do think it possible that, at no distant time, negotiations may be hopefully commenced with the separate States, over which the profligate oligarchy of Richmond is manifestly losing its usurped power.

I have not said that peace is at hand, but that since the decisive overthrow of slavery, the possibility of peace has come into sight. If this opinion is thought absurd, all I can say is, that it is in accordance with a view of the revolution which has not been hitherto belied by events.

With the government at Richmond, I repeat, I believe no terms can be made; but to the separate States some of which were dragged into the conspiracy against the wish of the mass of their people, and most of which have already suffered fearful punishment, every concession should be held out which reason and the honor of the nation will permit. This statesmanship as well as humanity prescribes. Fearful enough, as it is, will be the legacies of civil war. And if the more violent of the American journals are goading on the nation to extremities against the "rebels," that is the very reason why every right-minded man should do his best to infuse a spirit of moderation. A victory in civil war is a victory over brethren, and is not complete unless it restores not only the bond of obedience, but the bond of affection.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE WAR PROBABLE.

From the Manchester Examiner, Feb. 1.

Perhaps the most serious aspect of these peace rumors is the zeal displayed by the leading journals in proving that negotiations looking toward peace are impossible at the present juncture. Discussions of this sort tend to cast the public mind upon a new track, and to familiarize it with the idea of negotiation as an alternative to war. Still, in theory, the arguments urged by such papers as the New-York Times are unanswerable. How can terms be offered to a "rebellious" power? So conclude a treaty, actually or virtually, with the Confederate Government would certainly amount to a recognition of the Southern States as a political entity distinct from the Northern States, and so render permanent the dividing line which it is the object of the war to rub out forever. Beside, what terms could be offered? It is rather remarkable that writers on both sides of the Atlantic seem to have hit simultaneously upon similar terms of compromise, as offering a possible mode of terminating the war. The South are fighting for the right of secession. Well, argues Mr. Goldwin Smith, it will do no great harm paactically to acknowledge this right in the abstract; that is, to recognize the right of any State or States to secede on giving proper notice, with the hope, if not with the understanding, that the right shall never be exercised. Mr. Goldwin Smith appreciates, as we believe, more justly than most English writers the importance of the State right doctrine as a check on centralization, and a guarantee of popular freedom, in a vast Confederation; but to end the war by recognizing for all future time the legality of acts identical in character with those which the war has been waged to annul, would be slightly ridiculous. At present, as Mr. Goldwin Smith admits, the North is utterly disinclined to any such compromises, nor is there the slightest reason to think that the Richmond authorities are at all less unwilling. For the present, peace is in abeyance. The South is passing through a crisis which will probably end in "revolutionizing" the war policy of the Government. If the war is to continue, it may be expected to pass into different shapes from any it has hitherto assumed; but that it will do so, and that a struggle already desperate will be still more desperately protracted, is a more reasonable comment to put upon the facts so far known than that peace will be the immediate outcome of the Southern embarrassments.

THE CASE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

In the sittings at *Nisi Prius*, Feb. 3, in the case of the *Rappahannock*:

James Maloney, examined by Mr. V. Harcourt.—[This was the man first mentioned in the indictment.] I saw Mr. Rumble at his house, and asked him if he was shipping men for the *Scylla*; he said I could go out as a fireman on board the ship; then I went on board; I was at work a week before she went away; Mr. Rumble paid me the week's wages in his own house; a Mr. Howe paid the other men, but told me to go to Mr. Rumble; I saw Mr. Rumble on board three or four times; I went to Calais with the ship, but only stayed two days with her there, and then went away for two days; while I was away, I saw Mr Rumble; Brooks was with me; I asked him if I could go to work on board her as a boiler-maker; Mr. Ramsay was with Mr. Rumble; Mr. Rumble asked Mr. Ramsay what sort of men we were; he said he had no fault to find. Mr. Rumble then said, "Then you can go down to work." I remained about fourteen days, working at the boilers; the Captain paid me for seven days' work only; I then came back to Sheerness; I afterward went to Mr. Rumble's house and asked him for my pay; he said he didn't know anything about me; Mr. Brown, the owner of the ship, should have paid me; he said he would meet me at the Fountain Hotel; he didn't come there, so I went to his house again; he said he had been poorly and couldn't come down; he then gave me a sovereign; his wife was there; I took the sovereign; my wages were £1 5s. 8d.; the same evening I went to Mr. Howe's; he gave me £1 5s. 8d.; I then went back to Mr. Rumble, and gave him back the sovereign he had given me.

In cross-examination the witness confessed that the sovereign was given to him by Mr. Rumble until he could get his wages, he being at the time out of work. He also said that Mr. Rumble said he never engaged him at all, and then he threatened to summon him. He had ten shillings a week since then in order to keep him at Sheerness. He always understood they were going on a trial trip.

At the conclusion of this testimony Mr. Bovill summed up for the defence, denouncing with energy the prosecution as an American one; and the conduct of which—out of court—in some degree, he suspected to have been confided to American agents. It might be asked what took Mr. Rumble to Calais? This question he would answer easily, and the answer he could sustain by proof. The fact was, that the vessel went away without paying the men, and he went over to secure their payment—whether he felt or expressed sympathy with the Confederates was quite immaterial; nay, whether he actually aided them at Calais was equally immaterial, for it would be no breach of the statute, as an act committed abroad. The learned counsel then went on to read the statement made by the defendant, which, he explained, he was only permitted to use by the assent of the Solicitor-General, whose conduct of the prosecution, so far as he was concerned, was creditable to himself and to the Crown. [The statements of the defendant were read as already given.] The learned counsel then went on to press upon the jury what credible satisfactory evidence there was to falsify these statements and convict the defendant? Was evidence satisfactory and credible which came from such tainted sources, and had been obtained by such unworthy means? Not that he imputed these practices to any one connected with the Government, but to the secret promoters of the prosecution—those American agents who were in the background, but had been at the bottom of the whole affair, and had really got it up, probably with a view to fasten upon this country responsibility for the acts of Confederate cruisers. There had evidently been treating of the witnesses, and all sorts of tricks and artifices to get them to come up to the mark, and the jury, he submitted, could not rely safely on such testimony. He admitted that there might be circumstances of suspicion; but suspicion was not enough, and if there was any reasonable doubt, they were bound to acquit the defendant.

GROUNDING OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

From the Liverpool Courier.

The royal mail steamship *Australasian*, on her last arrival in Liverpool from New-York, brought the intelligence of the grounding of the ship herself, outside the channel, about twenty miles below New-York, on the morning of Wednesday, the 11th of January, about 8 o'clock, but the bare fact only was stated. We are in a position to give further particulars of a somewhat interesting nature, which show that in addition to a detention of nearly twenty-four hours, the noble ship was in a somewhat perilous position, and that the accident was attended by a very considerable expense. The grounding of the vessel inside Sandy Hook was entirely owing to the inattention of the pilot on board, and caused Capt. Cook, her experienced commander, no small amount of inconvenience and annoyance. But the manner in which the vessel was got off is an instance of the energy and skill characteristic of the Cunard Company's officers. In a very short time after the ship was felt to be on the edge of the bank, Capt. Cook hailed a steam-tug which was passing, and, boarding the latter, accompanied by the purser, he at once proceeded to New-York, and engaged upwards of one hundred lumpers or stevedores, who returned in the steam-tug to the ship. Four other steam-tugs were also engaged, and their hawsers attached to the *Australasian*. Three schooners were likewise promptly secured and came alongside, when the lumpers commenced discharging a portion of the cargo into the schooners in order to lighten the steamer. After a considerable portion of the cargo had been so discharged, the schooners left and anchored in the channel close by. The five steam-tugs remained by the ship, and about 7 o'clock in the evening, at high water, she was floated off into the channel, and went alongside the schooners, when the cargo was again reshipped from the latter in an incredibly short space of time, and, at about 7 o'clock on the following morning, the 12th of January, the *Australasian* again started all right on her passage to Liverpool, having been detained by the accident nearly twenty-four hours. The wind was, fortunately, blowing from the shore at the time when she grounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY'S ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The American Minister has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Emancipation Society:

Legation of the United States,
London, Saturday, Jan. 28.

Sir: I am directed by the President to express through you to the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society of London the assurance of his profound gratification in receiving an expression of their friendly sentiments toward him and his country. At the same time, I am advised to explain that he does not feel himself at liberty to assume the result of his reëlection, to which they particularly refer as a fact, in advance of the constitutional process by which it is customarily ascertained and declared to the country in the Congress of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed.) C. F. ADAMS.

William Evans, Esq., President of the Emancipation Society of London.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

It is computed that in 1862, 1863 and 1864 no fewer than 111 swift steamers were built on the Clyde for the purpose of running the blockade of the Confederate ports. Of the whole 111 steamers seventy have been either captured or destroyed, leaving at the close of 1864 twenty-nine still running, while eleven were on their way out. The number running at the close of 1864 was larger than at any previous period in the annals of the blockade, showing that it does not increase in efficiency or severity. The average number of trips made by a blockade-runner does not, however, exceed five, so that enormous profits must be realised per voyage to make this peculiar branch of adventure at all remunerative. Most of the blockade-runners captured by the Federals become blockade watchers, in which capacity they prove very serviceable. It may be added that, notwithstanding the large number of blockade-runners captured or destroyed, more new steamers were built on the Clyde in 1864 to supply their places than in either 1863 or 1862, but the capture of Fort Fisher puts an end to the trade.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CORBETT.

In the Court of Queen's Bench application had be made for an order for a special jury in the case of Capt. Corbett, Ex-Commander of the *Sea King* alias the Shenandoah, but it was refused.

GENERAL NEWS.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

From Le Follet.

The question of most interest on the subject of fashion for this month is the style in vogue for ball and evening dress. Among the novelties we remark robes of gauze embroidered in gold, or silver, or silk. Nothing is prettier than such flowers on a light, vapory material, and ladies of elegance can wear such a dress without appearing to be dressed in too simple or girlish a manner. There are some beautiful tulle dresses spotted over with butter-flies, or flowers formed of feathers, or with silver arrows—very original and exceedingly elegant—but, although needing no trimming, they are expensive. Fichus, berthes, and pèlerines are made in a variety of very becoming styles. From numerous models we select the following: A berthe of tulle illusion, bouillonné lengthways, very narrow at the shoulders, and forming a point at the centre. Ruches of tulle, edged with gold, and having a white and gold blond beneath, form the trimming at the bottom and top of the berthe. A second berthe is made in Figaro style in front, whilst the back forms braces and ends in a square postilion basque. It is very pretty when made of blonde tulle, with flowers and light ruches of pink ribbon put in festoons over a wide blonde. For more simple dress we find a fichu made high and crossed; composed of five crossway pieces of tulle, with a bouillonné and bows of red velvet round the top, and round the bottom a wide white lace headed by a narrower black lace both finished off with small bows of red velvet. We must not omit to mention a charming pèlerine of spotted tulle, with a double trimming of festoons, very pointed, and set on in deep plaits. These festoons are edged with a narrow lace; above is placed a sky-blue ribbon, run under a bouillonné. The trimming is carried up the front and round the throat. For at-home toilette, chemisettes are more than ever fashionable; for now, with the Russian veste, it is not merely the guimpe, but the sleeve, also, which are required. Many white bodies without vestes are worn at small soirées, or social dinner-parties, and, with a light silk skirt, look exceedingly well; but care must be taken that the color of the ribbon placed under the insertion, with which these bodies are usually trimmed, suits the skirt. Passementerie is still the favorite trimming, and deservedly so, for certainly nothing can be more elegant.

The list of model dresses is so numerous this month that we must now proceed to describe them, commencing with ball and evening toilette. A sky-blue satin robe; train skirt, with a plissé of blue crape; the plates very large and full, a passementerie of white silk and white beads marking each plait, and forming a chain from one to another. Over the skirt, a tunic of English lace. A berthe of tulle and crape in large plates, edged with lace matching the tunic. Sleeves short and puffed, made of crape and tulle. A dress of pink satin. The skirt trimmed with three rows of bouillons of white tulle festooned with bouquets of roses with dewdrops. Body draped with tulle and similar conquets. Sleeves to match. A pompadour taffetas robe. The ground pink, the flowers of various colors. The skirt is open in front over a petticoat of white satin trimmed with bouillonè pink tulle. The body, which is low, is also open in front, showing a white satin stomacher, embroidered in colored flowers. Round the edge of the pink body, and at the bottom of the sleeves, is a trimming of silk cord, mixed with white beads. A dress of light green crape. The skirt entirely bouillonné, caught up with wreaths of violet camelias and green foliage reaching to the waist, the front wreath being joined by light foliage to the bouquet on the body; at the bottom of the skirt a lace flounce about six inches wide, partly veiled by the bouillonne. A plain body, with points, trimmed with drapery of crape. Sleeves composed of one bouillonné of white, another of green, crape; and a violet camelia on each shoulder. Headdress of similar flowers, forming a tuft on the summit of the head, and a spray behind. This toilette made in white, with pink camelias, is exceedingly charming. A white tarlatane dress. Three plaited flounces, about five inches wide, each headed by a thick chicorée of pink taffetas. Plain body, with round waist. A corselet sash of taffetas, pointed behind at the top, and finishing off in long rounded ends, reaching nearly down to the flounces, and gradually increasing in width; the whole edged with a taffetas ruche. Large rosettes of pinked taffetas hold the drapery in the front of the body and on the shoulders. The sleeves are composed of two narrow frills of tarlatane. A dinner-dress of striped satin, white and blue; the bottom of the skirt trimmed with a plaiting of blue velvet. The body has rounded basques, trimmed with rich figured velvet, and fastened with buttons, Louis XIV. style. The sleeves, which are quite tight, close undercuffs of point lace. Another, of taffetas antique, lilac, embroidered round the skirt with a wreath of grapes and leaves in silk and pearl beads. The sleeves and body are trimmed to match. For toilette de ville, a robe of black taffetas, opened at the bottom of each breadth, so as to show a triangle of violet velvet, on which is placed an ornament of passementerie and hanging buttons; the edge of the silk cut in large scallops. The body, with small basques, open over a violet waistcoat. The bottom of the sleeve has a similar ornament to that on the skirt. The same ornament forms the jockey.

There is nothing new to notice either in the form or the materials for bonnets. It seems to be universally admitted that the present style is much more becoming than the high-fronted bonnets were; yet it must be confessed that the absurd head-dresses made by some, and called bonnets, were quite as little becoming, and have, besides, an air of vulgarity. Our leading modistes, however, are always careful to avoid extremes, and we may safely describe some of the newest styles to guide the tastes of our readers. Thus, a bonnet of light blue velvet, made in one full piece from the front to the crown, where it is fastened under a large ruche of blonde, which forms a point over the chignon. Under the ruche is placed a small white feather, with a bow and long ends of narrow blue ribbon. Blue velvet in folds across the forehead, with small white feather between the folds. A capote of white satin, with three runnings from back to front, fastened under a double ruche of white satin, spotted with rosebuds. Plaited satin and rosebuds inside. A bonnet of mauve velvet, made in plaits from the front to the back, trimmed at the back with a cache-peigne of jet falling over a wide black lace. Torsade of mauve velvet, and jet ornamented inside. Black velvet bonnets, plain front; pointed behind; trimmed round the point with a double ruche of pink silk and sprigs of small daisies of white velvet, and bows of very narrow pink ribbon. Coiffures for evening costume are becoming more and more varied, and for this good reason--that ladies are beginning to adopt those styles most becoming to them, rather than to wear a head-dress because it is worn by others. Perhaps the coiffure composed of bands of velvet is the most universally adopted; and, from the fact that it may be fastened simply with silver or jet ornaments, or enriched with agraffes or pins of diamonds, it is equally applicable either for a quiet dinner dress or for a more elaborate toilette. Those of light blue velvet should have pearl or silver ornaments, and those of ponceau velvet gold or pearl ornaments. Another pretty style of head-dress is made with a pouff formed with ends of green velvet, worked with dewdrops in crystal, and fastened with two long ends. A charming Ceres wreath was made of blue velvet myosotis and silver corn ears, fastened at the back with long bows of silver lace.

A NEW OCEAN STEAMER.

THE CITY OF BOSTON OF THE INMAN LINE.

From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 4.

The Inman new screw steamship *City of Boston* arrived in the Mersey from the Clyde yesterday, and will form a valuable addition to the numerous and handsome fleet of vessels belonging to the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company. For strength, speed, and beauty probably the *City of Boston* cannot be excelled, although she may be equaled, and the best testimony that the builders—Messrs. Todd & McGregor, of Partic—could have of the satisfaction of the owners of the new ship is to be found in the fact that some of those gentlemen, on the passage round from the Clyde, declared that she was likely to sustain the high fame of the line for which she was built.

The *City of Boston* is 305 feet in length, 39 feet in breadth, 27 feet 6 inches in depth, and 2,278 tons, old measurement. The hull is built in six water-tight compartments, each bulkhead running from the keel to the spar deck, and in effect guaranteeing the greatest possible security to life should any accident occur at sea, such as, under ordinary circumstances, would be likely to cause a ship to sink. To give additional strength the deck is, from one end to the other, made of iron plates of the best quality, manufactured by the Mersey Steel and Iron Company, and upon the plates is laid the ordinary timber deck. The propelling power is supplied by a pair of direct-acting trunk engines, of 350 horse-power nominal, the cylinders being 36 inches in diameter, and having a 3 feet stroke. The boilers are fitted with surface condensers, and fired by wings. The screw has a pitch of 24 feet. On the spar deck, and running its whole length, is a spacious house, the afterpart of which is occupied as a saloon. This is a pattern of neatness and taste in its decorations, and fills one with ideas of the happiness and comfort which must attend saloon passengers—who have got over the annoyance of sea-sickness on board the good ship *City of Boston*. Then there are pantries filled with handsome glass, crockery-ware, cutlery, and one of the finest and most complete services of plate ever manufactured by Messrs. Elkington & Mason, of Liverpool and Birmingham. The officers' and engineers' mess-rooms, the cabin and ship's galleys, a bake-house, a butcher's shop, an hospital for the sick, the officers' rooms, surgery, ice-house, the purser's office, &c., occupy the remainder of the deck-house. On the main deck is the accommodation for steerage passengers, and it is, without exception, about the best that we have ever seen. There is great height between decks, ample ventilation, and the berths are arranged with a view to comfort and convenience. There is accommodation of this description for three hundred and sixty passengers on the main deck, and immediately below the saloon are the sleeping berths for the saloon passengers. The cabinet and upholstery work is handsome, and quite in keeping with the other ships of the Inman line. There is accommodation for 100 cabin passengers, and it will be satisfactory to know that in the arrangement of the cabins, special attention has been paid to those set apart for ladies. By sacrificing a small space for cargo, we believe over 700 passengers could be accommodated on board the *City of Boston*; and that, if needed as a transport, she could carry a whole regiment of soldiers. The culinary department of the ship is complete, and affords the means to feed, without the slightest inconvenience, 700 passengers, those in the saloon having a bill of fare placed daily before them, which could not be excelled by many hotels in town, and the steerage passengers having an unlimited supply of provisions, including fresh and salt meat daily, and fish, &c.

A report of her trial trip which was very stormy is then given, and the *Courier* say: During the gale the log was heaved repeatedly, and it transpired that with twenty-five pounds of steam the engines making fifty six revolutions, the speed varied from twelve and three eighths to twelve and three-fourths knots. In smooth water, from the Bell Buoy to the Formby Lightship, the run was made in eight minutes and twenty-five seconds. The distance was two and a third knots, and the speed consequently at the rate of about sixteen knots an hour. At twelve o'clock the noble ship was safe in the Mersey, and would dock yesterday afternoon. She leaves Liverpool for New-York on Wednesday next.

The Inman line now consists of thirteen of the finest screw steamships afloat, and there are two more—the *City of Paris* and the *City of Durham*—now being built. Originally the line consisted of one or two ships only, and its rapid rise may be attributed to the fact and talent of Mr. Inman and his co-owners; to the superior class of boats employed in the service, and to the gentlemen by whom the ships are commanded having special qualifications, arising from years of hard labor and experience, for navigating steamships across the Atlantic in all weathers. The Inman Company have achieved a great success, and they deserve it because they have worked for it.

THE SURREY THEATRE.

ITS TOTAL DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

From the London News, Jan. 30.

The Surrey Theatre, in the Blackfriars Road, the favorite theatre on the south side of the water, was at a late hour last night totally destroyed by fire under the following circumstances. At about 20 minutes to 12 o'clock the last scene in the pantomime of "Richard Cœur de Lion" was being played, and Rowella, the clown, had just begun his performance of a burlesque solo on the trombone, when, happening to cast his eyes to the ceiling of the theatre, he saw a strong light reflecting through the aperture over the chandelier. At once suspecting there was a fire, he, with great presence of mind, left the stage quietly and communicated his suspicions to Mr. Green, the acting manager. That gentleman at once dispatched some of the stage carpenters to see what was the matter, but at the same moment the audience were alarmed by a cloud of smoke descending through the aperture named, and the cry of fire was raised. Mr. Green came upon the stage, and implored the people to leave the house quietly, and the curtain was at once lowered. Fortunately, the audience, which had been by no means large during the evening, was at that time extremely scanty, and the house was speedily cleared without accident. At the time the last few people were leaving, the flames burst with great fury through the ceiling, which was composed of thin laths and painted canvas, and in a very short space of time caught the drapery running round the boxes, and the proscenium and stage curtain, from which it at once extended to the scenery, and the whole stage became a mass of flame. The scene on the stage and in the dressing-rooms of the theatre at this time were almost indescribable, the numerous actors and actresses who had been engaged in the pantomime running about in the greatest confusion, and the screams of the ballet girls were heartrending. To add to the horrors of the scene, Mr. Hinkley, the gas superintendent of the theatre, to avoid explosion, turned off the gas in the back portion of the theatre, which was thus for some time left in total darkness. Had it not been for the presence of mind displayed by Mr. Green, the acting manager; Mr. Rowella, the Clown; Mr. Evans, the Pantaloon; Mr. Vivian, the Sprite, and some other of the pantomimists, the loss of life behind the scenes would probably have been considerable. Those gentlemen, at the risk of their own lives, dragged the screaming and terrified women and girls through the burning scenery to the stage door, from whence they were conveyed to their homes in a but lightly clothed and fainting state in cabs provided by the police. The last persons brought out of the burning building were several children who had been representing the characters of fairies in the transformation scene. Messrs. Rowella and Vivian having reported to the state manager that all persons had been safely removed from the theatre, they made their own escape, dressed as they had been while playing their respective parts, no persons engaged in the pantomime having had time to change their dress, so rapid was the progress of the fire. In less than ten minutes from the first alarm, indeed, the whole interior of the theatre was one mass of flames.

A NEW TELEGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.

From the London Times.

A prospectus has been issued of the Telegraphic News Association, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £10, of which one-half is already subscribed. The enterprise is understood to be promoted by parties of character and position, with the ability to render it efficient and trustworthy, and in any case it will be an advantage to the commercial public to see competition introduced into this important branch of business, while it is quite probable that the increased facilities afforded will in the end result to the benefit of all concerned. Meanwhile it must be admitted that much credit is due to Mr. Reuter as the original organizer of the system of which until now he has enjoyed a monopoly. Subjoined are extracts from the prospectus:

"The Telegraphic News Association, after much preparation and expenditure, and favored by circumstances of an exceptional nature, are in a position to undertake their duties with the certainty of being able to execute them in a complete and effective manner. Distributed at all points within the range of the electric wire, where the most important intelligence, political and commercial, is to be obtained at first hand, a staff of experienced correspondents has been organized, whose established relations with authentic sources of information insure a priority of intelligence upon which implicit reliance may be placed, and whose tried discretion and activity offer the safest guarantees for dispatch and punctuality. Special arrangements have been made for procuring early and accurate, and in many instances exclusive, information in connection with the American Civil War and the progress of the new Mexican Empire, while from China and the East Indies intelligence will frequently be transmitted via St. Petersburg, when other sources of information are silent.

Rigid impartiality and complete neutrality will be maintained in the language and substance of all telegrams issued by the association. A steady adherence to this vital principle will, it is hoped, secure the confidence of statesmen, diplomatists, the press, and the commercial community, and tend finally to establish the authority and extend the utility of the design.

A careful estimate has been made of the probable financial results of the undertaking, assuming the highest scale of expenditure and the lowest of receipts. The conclusions arrived at justify the anticipation of a large return upon a small outlay."

FRANCE.

THE NATIVE PROTESTANTS IN THE ISLAND OF LIFU.

From the London News, Feb. 1.

We lately inserted an article from the *Missionary Magazine*, detailing, from the pen of Rev. S. Macfarlane, an agent of the London Missionary Society, the oppressive proceedings adopted under the authority of the French Governor of New Caledonia upon the Protestant missionaries and the native Protestant Christians in the Island of Lifu, South Pacific. The following is a letter on the subject from the Foreign office:

Foreign Office, Jan. 27, 1865.

Sir: I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you that by his Lordship's direction Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris has called the attention of the French Government to certain alleged acts of hostility and oppression on the part of the French authorities of New Caledonia, toward Protestant missionaries in the Island of Lifu, which formed the subject of the memorial dated the 2d inst., signed by yourself and others, on behalf of various English Missionary Societies, and which have also been reported by the Government of New South Wales to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. I am to state to you that Lord Cowley has reported that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs has engaged to communicate with the Minister of Marine and Colonies on this subject, and repeated his regret at the occurrences complained of. His Excellency had at the same time assured Lord Cowley that the most stringent orders had been sent to prevent a renewal of them, and that so far from there being any desire on the part of the imperial Government to discourage the labors of Protestant missionaries in the Loyalty Islands, there was every disposition to foster and protect them.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
E. HAMMOND.

Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

The *Gazette de France* publishes the following as a letter which Cardinal Antonelli sent with the Syllabus to the various bishops:

Rome, Dec. 8, 1864.

Our very holy Lord, Pius IX., Sovereign Pontiff, deeply occupied with the welfare of souls and healthful doctrine, has never ceased from the commencement of his pontificate to proscribe and condemn the chief errors and false doctrines which exist especially at this unhappy period, by his encyclicals and allocutions pronounced in consistory, and by other apostolic letters which have been published; but as it may happen that the whole of the pontifical acts may fail to reach the end of the ordinaries, the said Sovereign Pontiff has decided that a syllabus of these same errors should be drawn up and forwarded to all the bishops in the Catholic world, in order that they may have before them all the errors and pernicious doctrines which have been reprehended and condemned by him. He has also ordered me to see that the printed syllabus be forwarded to your Excellency on the occasion and at the time when the said Sovereign Pontiff, in consequence of his great solicitude for the well-being and happiness of the Catholic Church, and of the whole flock which the Lord has confided to his care, has thought proper to write another Encyclical Letter to the Catholic Bishops. While acquitting myself of this duty, with the zeal and respect due to the commands of the said Pontiff, I hasten to forward to your Excellency the syllabus with these letters. I avail myself with much pleasure of the opportunity of expressing my respect and attachment to your Excellency, and humbly kiss your hands. The very humble and devoted servant of your Excellency,

G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

AN ITALIAN PRESENT TO THE EMPRESS.

M. Nigra, the Italian Minister, has made a present to the Empress Eugenie of a Venetian gondola, to navigate the calm waters of Fontainebleau. M. Nigra, besides being a diplomatist, is also a poet, and accompanied his present with a sonnet engraved in gold letters inside the gondola. The verses are said to be very well turned. A French version has been published, of which the substance may be thus rendered:

Christened in the stormy waters of the Adriatic, the fatal city of the Doges sends me to thee. At thy feet, fair Empress, I lay the anger, hopes and fears of an oppressed race.

The winged lion, erst so proud, is now in chains; the soil of St. Marc echoes to the foreigner's tramp; the faithless sea has broken the ring of our mystic nuptials; the gondolier's lips are mute.

The moon sadly tinges the golden domes; silent is the laguna, and the sea without a sail; the lion slumbers yet on his bed of seaweed—till the day of vengeance wakes him to life again.

Woman! If the silent Emperor ever lingers on this peaceful lake, tell him that on the Adriatic shore, Venice—spoiled, naked, bleeding—suffers, but lives still, and waits for the hour of her freedom.

THE COST OF THE SPANISH EXPEDITION TO ST. DOMINGO.

To the Editor of the London Star:

Sir: In your paper of this day, referring to the Spanish expenses in St. Domingo, you say that "a real is equivalent in value to more than half a franc." I beg to point out to you that the nearest approach to the value of our Spanish money in francs is 19 reals to 5 francs—100 reals equaling £1 sterling. Therefore, the Spanish expedition to St. Domingo costs Spain three millions sterling. The war has lasted, so far, two years, and the army consists of about 20,000 men of all arms, and about 20 vessels of war and transports, which have to carry all sorts of provisions from Cuba to Porto Rico. I think the Spanish expense contrasts favorably with the cost of your New-Zealand war against a handful of Indians in a healthy country, who have no help from without.

Your obedient servant,
Jan. 27. A SPANIARD.

New-York Hospital.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 249 patients. During the week 49 were admitted, 52 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 6 died.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Proceedings in the Trial at Montreal—Testimony of Geo. N. Saunders and the Rebel Agent who Went to Richmond.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The court was as usual crowded with spectators.

W. W. Cleary reappeared, and his evidence was continued: I have seen Mr. Seddon's signature a thousand times, and know it well; I have frequently seen him write, and sign his name; being shown and having examined the papers M, N and O, produced and filed in this cause, from my personal knowledge of Mr. Seddon's signature I have no doubt but that the signatures are genuine; Mr. Clay's name is Clement C. Clay; he is an officer of the Confederate Government; he was appointed by the Government a commissioner abroad, and that was his position in this country; I am personally aware of this fact; the last I heard from him, he was en route at Quebec for the Confederacy; I have since heard of him at Halifax; I think it was in December last that he left Canada; I know his handwriting and signature very well; being shown and having examined the paper marked P, I believe the signature and body of it is in the handwriting of Mr. Clay; I was previously aware that Mr. Clay had sanctioned the St. Albans raid.

Cross-examined by Mr Devlin—I think Mr. Clay came here in the month of June last for the first time as commissioner; his principal residence in Canada was St. Catharines; I saw him frequently at the Clifton House during the summer months; he remained in Canada from June till December last, when he started for the Confederate States; I am informed he left Halifax on the 9th of January last.

George N. Sanders sworn—I reside in Montreal; being shown and having examined the papers marked M, N and O, I believe I have seen papers of a similar purport; on the Saturday, the day after the St. Albans raid; I only looked at the papers at that time to see their general purport, and to have them delivered to the counsel for the defence of the prisoners; I directed them to be remitted to the counsel for the prisoners: they came from Toronto; my impression is that on Lieut. Young's application, after his arrest, they were telegraphed for; I know Mr. C. C. Clay, whose name is subscribed on document P, who was then exercising the authority of a Confederate Agent, claiming ambassadorial powers, comprising as well civil as military powers, and exercised them; I had several conversations with Mr. Clay about the St. Alban's raid; he told me that he directed the raid, and gave the orders for it; that is the St. Albans raid; and that Bennett H. Young was instructed by him to carry it out; Mr. Clay, the day before he left, said he would leave such a letter as the paper marked P, from which I infer it had not been written up to that time; the letter which he said he would write on that occasion was to assume all the responsibility of the raid, for which he was responsible; being shown the paper marked P, and the date, I say the conversation which I had with Mr. Clay had no allusion to that paper P; from the conversation, it was to be a declaration in the shape of a letter to be left with the counsel of prisoners; Mr. Clay was in Halifax on the 13th; he must have left here before Mr. Coursol discharged the raiders; Mr. Clay intended me to employ counsel for the raiders, and left a sum of money for the purpose; my mission here was one of peace; I know nothing of the St. Albans raid or any other raid; I knew nothing of it till after it occurred; the first intimation I had of it was from the raiders themselves; I saw Mr. Young in St. Catherines, U. C., with the Hon. Mr. Clay, in August last; I believe it was at the time of the Chicago Convention; I am aware that the St. Albans raid is a matter which has been ordered and approved of by the Confederate authorities.

Objected to by the prosecution.

The Counsel for the United States decline to cross-examine the witness, and objected to the whole of the evidence.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

This morning the court was densely crowded some time before the opening of the proceedings, a large number of persons waiting in the lobby.

Mr. Devlin called on the counsel of the defence to proceed.

Stephen T. Cameron sworn—I am a citizen of the State of Maryland, previous to the war; I was in the Confederate service as Chaplain from the beginning of the war till the present time; I arrived in Richmond on the 1st of February.

The counsel for the defence produced muster-roll of Company A, 8th Kentucky Cavalry, containing the name of Marcus Spurr; copy of muster-roll of Lagrange Light Guards, Georgia, containing the name of William Hutcheson Huntley; copy of muster-roll of Company B, Col. Chenault, Kentucky Cavalry, containing the name of Squire Teavis; copy muster-roll of Company H, 3d Kentucky Infantry, containing the name of Chas. M. Swager; also copies of two letters of instructions, addressed to Lieut. B. H. Young, dated June 16, 1864, and purporting to be signed by James A. Seddon, Secretary of War. The whole purporting to be certified under the hand of J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States of America, marked Z.

[The production of which documents, and of the proof in support thereof, the counsel of the United States object as being irregular, irrevelant and illegal. Objection reserved.]

Witness—I received the papers from Secretary Benjamin, Secretary of State, in the State Department, on the 4th of February; he affixed his signature to them in my presence; I did not part with them till I handed them to Mr. Abbott yesterday; the great seal of the Confederate States was affixed to them; Mr. Benjamin called my attention to the excellence of the impression; I volunteered to go for the prisoners; I carried a missive from Col. Thompson, who arranged with me about going, and supplied the funds; I called on Mr. Benjamin an hour after my arrival in Richmond, and was informed the requisite papers had been sent by another messenger the day before; he said everything had been sent necessary to establish their belligerent character and that they acted under orders; the following day I called on the President by appointment, and asked, in order to assure the safe delivery of the papers, if I might be entrusted with duplicates as a second messenger; he readily acquiesced, and expressed great anxiety that that they should be so placed as to escape detection, suggesting the paper containing the great seal should be photographed on tissue paper, so as to take up less space; Mr. Benjamin being present, explained that the muster-roll occupied so much space; he stated that he had sent the orders under which the young men acted previous to the occurrence of the raid; he thought they would be fully sufficient to justify their conduct, and that they would have full justice done them, he had no doubt.

Objected to by the prosecution.

Witness—The President stated that the previous orders under which they acted having been sent, they constituted superior testimony to any subsequent ratification; he expressed some surprise at the result in Burley's case; I explained that it was before a police magistrate accustomed to petty larceny cases, but in this case it was before a Superior Court Judge who could appreciate international law; he stated as his reason for not issuing an order in this case, that his general order in the Burley case had been disregarded, and he seemed piqued and indignant at that fact; I told him if the Confederate States had been as near neighbors as the Federal States there would probably have been a different result; I looked at the papers in the Department of State to see that the names were affixed; they are precisely in the same condition now as when I received them; I did not make a request for any special papers; I merely presented a missive; I never read the letter with which I was intrusted, and I do not know its contents; I understood it was a letter of introduction with the names of the prisoners contained in it.

The counsel for the United States objected to the evidence.

Mr. W. Cleary having been recalled, being previously sworn, said I recognize the seal appended to the certificate, signed J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, as being the great seal of the Confederate States of America.

Louis Saunders—I reside in Montreal; I know Lieut. B. Young, one of the prisoners; I know Hon. C. C. Clay, Jr.; I was present at several conversations between Hon. Mr. Clay and said Lieut. Young during the whole month of September; I heard conversation between them concerning the attack on St. Albans subsequently made on the 19th of October; the purport of these conversations was that Lieut. Young was to burn the town and sack the banks; I am aware Mr. Clay furnished Young with money for his expenses in said raid; Mr. Clay sent me a check for over $400 before the raid, to be given to Young toward the expenses of the expedition; I gave him said check; he got the money in Montreal; this was about two weeks before the raid; I have no personal knowledge that he got the money, but I presume he did.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court reassembled at seven o'clock.

The counsel for the defence being requested to proceed.

Mr. Kerr rose and said it was now the intention of the defence to produce evidence to show that the acts of the raiders at St. Albans were not different from those committed by Federal officers in Southern States, and quoted "Halleck" to show that reciprocity in warfare was justifiable, and under such circumstances it was allowable to bring evidence to show retaliation justifiable.

After some discussion,

His Honor ruled that such evidence could only be produced on the trial, and was a question to be decided between the two belligerent parties.

After the examination of a number of witnesses by the prosecution on minor points, Mr. Bethune here announced that the prosecution had only two or three witnesses in continuation of their evidence. If the witnesses were present, they would go on then, but the examination would be very brief.

The court then adjourned till 10:30 o'clock tomorrow.

The Canadians and Rebel Funds.

TWO MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ON DEPOSIT IN MONTREAL.

From the Toronto Globe.

One of the Montreal papers, which boasts itself the organ of the Southern Confederacy, states that two gentlemen of the rebel "persuasion," now in Montreal, have on deposit in the banks of that place no less a sum than $2,300,000. It calls to mind the fact also that the money belonging to the refugees, which they have with them in Canada, amounts in the aggregate to a large amount. From which truth it would apparently have us come to the conclusion; first, that the sudden withdrawal of the money on deposit would probable "use up" every banking institution in the land; and secondly, that to avoid such a catastrophe we must carefully abstain from doing anything likely to hurt the feelings of the refugees here, lest they should in revenge bring our house down about our heads. If we Canadians will behave like good children, allow the refugees to violate the neutrality of our soil, to organize within the Province plundering expeditions upon our neighbors, and to drag us into a war with the United States, while we stand quietly by, or say nothing but by way of encouragement, then they may kindly continue their deposits; but otherwise we had better beware!

Now, even though the awful calamnity foreshadowed should fall upon us, as a result of the withdrawal of the Southern cash, that would be no reason why we should abstain from doing right. If the course taken by the Government has been strictly in accordance with and necessary to the fulfilment of the demands of justice, we can afford, when the refugees threaten, to dare them to do their worst. Canadians, we trust, are not likely to allow their legislation and the public acts of their Government to be directed by any such motive as that suggested.

But this consideration aside, the argument is valueless, because the bulk of the Southern cash deposited in Canadian banks is liable to withdrawal on very short notice—about fifteen days. It has been accepted with that understanding. This fact has restricted its utility to the banks very much; for not knowing when it might be called for, they have had to keep it well in hand. Some use it, we believe, in their exchange business, and some have reinvested it in England on call, but to deal with it in any manner which would place it beyond almost instant recall, is out of the question. Consequently, whenever the Southerners want it, they can get it without the slightest trouble. There is not the least difficulty about it. As a weapon of offence in their hands it has no power. We may also mention, in connection with this fact, another which has a bearing on the question. The ordinary deposits in our banks are at the present time very large, and more than sufficient to meet the demands of commerce. The banks, it is true, have restricted their advances of late, but they have done so not from want of capital, but from prudential considerations. They do not need Southern cash to help them through.

We have another objection to the argument of our contemporary. It is this—that the rate of interest demanded of Canada on the refugee investments, is altogether too high. When we call to mind the great expense to which we have been put by Southern misdeeds here, it becomes at once apparent that it would have paid us far better had they stayed away altogether. And unless they have made up their minds to keep quiet in the future, the greatest boon they can confer upon us will be to leave the country with all their money as quickly as possible.

Trial of the Chicago Conspirators.

CONFESSION OF MRS. JUDGE MORRIS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 14.

Mrs. Mary Morris, wife of Judge Morris, now on trial before the Military Commission in this city, it will be remembered, was arrested and brought here with the rest of the prisoners. She was not put upon trial with the others, for some reason not known to any but the military authorities; and by the following confession, including also expression of penitence, and promises of loyalty and good behavior in the future, she has saved the officers of the Government the mortification of trying a lady for such unfeminine offences as conspiracy and treason:

McLean Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio,
Sunday, Feb. 5, 1865.

To Maj.-Gen. J. Hooker, Commanding North Department, Cincinnati, Ohio:

General: I was arrested in Chicago, on the 11th day of December, by the United States authorities, charged with assisting rebel prisoners to escape, and relieving them with money and clothing; also, with holding correspondence with the enemy.

I desire to state the facts of the case, to confess the truth, and to ask such clemency at your hands as may be consistent with your duty as an officer of the Government.

I was born and reared in Kentucky. My home was in the South till within the last ten years. My connections and friends all being there, I had sympathy with them, though I was as much opposed to the secession movement as any one could be.

Having a large acquaintance in Kentucky, I was charged with the distribution of a great deal of money among the prisoners in Camp Douglas, Chicago, sent to them by their friends, and which was done under the supervision of the proper officers of the camp.

This I continued to do up to the time of my arrest, and in this way I made the acquaintance, and was understood to be the friend of the prisoners in camp. For this reason, I supposed, they came to me for assistance after they escaped from camp. In the early part of last Winter, an escaped prisoner named John Harrington, came to me and asked for assistance. He stated that he was going to Canada for the purpose of completing his education. I gave him money, to the amount, I believe, of $20.

Some time in the Summer of the past year, a rebel prisoner named Charles Swayer, a young man who had escaped from the cars while being conveyed to Rock Island, came to me for assistance. I gave him a coat, a pair of boots, and some money, to the amount, I believe $15. There were two or three others that I had reason to believe were escaped prisoners, whose names I did not know. These I assisted with money, and to one of them I gave some clothing. There were some others to whom I gave money and clothing that I did not at the time know were rebel prisoners, but who afterward, I had reason to believe, were such. In the latter part of October, or early in November, I gave money to Capt. Shanks, he stated at the time that he was a rebel prisoner. The amount I gave him I do not know, as I did not at the time notice the sum. I did not at the time believe that he was an escaped prisoner, and gave him the money as an act of charity, without in the least intending any interference with the United States authority.

I received letters from Capt. J. B. Castleman, of the rebel army, and sent verbal messages in return. He called at my house and remained for a little while. Capt. Hines, also of the Confederate army, called and ate at my house once during last summer.

I sincerely regret these acts, seeing that they work to the great injury of the Government, and now that I learn that such acts are a violation of the laws of this country, I throw myself upon your clemency and mercy.

These things were done without consulting my husband, and entirely without his knowledge and participation.

I beg to be released from my present imprisonment, and promise that if my prayer is granted, I will hereafter conduct myself as a truly loyal woman, without in any way interfering with the Government, or aiding its enemies.

Witness my hand and seal this 5th day of February in the year 1865. MARRY B. MORRIS.

Signed and saled in the presence of
George W. Hendricks, Notary Public.

On the back of this confession is the following indorsement:

Judge-Advocate's Office, D. O. and N. Dep't.,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 4.

Respectfully forwarded, with the recommendation that an order be issued sending Mrs. Morris South, to her friends in the so-called Southern Confederacy. Her sympathy for those in rebellion can then find its natural expression and more appropriate theatre of action. It is but justice to our Government that its laws and the shield of its power should not be thrown over those who are inimical to it, and are giving active aid and sympathy to its enemies. The claim to protection by the governed requires the reciprocal duty of fealty. [Signed.]

H. L. BURNET, Judge-Advocate D. O. and N. D.

As yet, no order, we believe, has been issued in reference to Mrs. Morris, though we have heard it mentioned that she is to be, or has been, sent to the residence of her mother, near Lexington, Ky., under the obligation to remain there during the war; and violating this obligation, she will be sent into the Confederacy.

Railroad Accident in Canada.—An accident of a very serious character occurred on the Western division of the Grand Trunk, one mile east of Guelph, yesterday morning, about 10 30 o'clock, by which a passenger car, containing some thirty five persons, was precipitated down an embankment about thirty feet high, and where it now lies bottom upwards. It appears the morning train from London to Toronto left Guelph at its usual time, but had got only a mile below that station when the engine, by means of the ice and snow at a crossing, got off the track, and in doing so broke a rail. It dragged the train about twenty rods, when the passenger car was thrown off the track, and hurled down the embankment. Information was immediately sent to Guelph Station, and in the meantime the persons who were on the baggage car and engine used every exertion to rescue the inmates of the passenger car, who miraculously escaped with their lives, although about six of them were seriously injured. The names of some of the injured are: Hon. M. H. Foley, bruised and injured in chest and shoulders, but not considered dangerous by his medical advisers; Conductor Robert Johnston, (formerly a member of the Toronto City Police Force) seriously injured, his collar bone being broken in three places and his skull fractured. Johnston was conveyed to this city by train yesterday, and sent to his house on Camden-street, where he was placed under the care of Dr. Russell. W. Phin, J. P., Eramosa; J. McNab, Knox College, hands and face burnt by overturning of stove; Wm. Carson, Albion, badly cut on the leg; A. Thompson, Toronto, hands burnt by the stove; — Rowe, C. Chadwick and A. Lemon, Guelph, the latter two slightly injured; Miss Thompson, Esquesing, shoulder hurt; James French, Hamilton, face and shoulder bruised. The baggage-car was thrown off the track, but did not go down the embankment. The wheels and axles of the passenger car were broken to pieces. A special train was dispatched from Toronto at once to render assistance and to bring away the passengers, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Foley and Mr. Thompson, resumed their journey to their several destinations. A passenger describes the scene in the car at the time of the accident as frightful. One was thrown on top of another, and for the moment all were in perfect terror.—*Toronto Globe, Feb. 14.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 19, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Dispatches from Gen. Grant to Secretary Stanton containing extracts from the Richmond papers of yesterday give the cheering news that Sherman has captured Columbia, South Carolina, and is there with his whole army. The probably immediate evacuation of Charleston is announced, and a dispatch from the Charleston *Mercury* states that the publication of that paper will be suspended for a short time, until the office can be removed to another place. The Richmond papers seem to be in the dark as to the future movements of Sherman's army, but think that he may go to Charlotte, N. C. They say that he may possibly establish a new base at Charleston, but think it is needless for him to have any base, as he is living on the country, and has fought no battle that would diminish his supply of ammunition. The "brag" appears to have been entirely taken out of the Southern journals, their tone being despondent, and conveying the impression that they believe Sherman can go where he chooses, consulting only his own convenience. Beauregard had retreated before the advance of Sherman, destroying large quantities of medical stores; but no intimations are given as to the direction taken by his forces. It is evident that Sherman will now sweep through the States of South and North Carolina unopposed, completely destroying the main lines of communication with the beleaguered capital of Virginia, and join Grant by Spring in the final struggle with the only organized rebel force on the face of the earth.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the amended Internal Revenue Act, embodying some very important changes in the tax laws. The amendment taxing sales one and a half per centum was stricken out by a vote of 65 in favor of the tax to 75 against it. The House refused to increase the tax on beer and ale from $1 to $1 50 per barrel. Among the amendments adopted were the following: Imposing a tax of two and a half per centum on the net receipts of railroads, steamboats, ferry-boats, stages, bridges, &c., when the receipts are under $3,000, and five per centum where they are over that sum. The tax under the old law was two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts. On diamonds, emeralds, precious stones and imitations thereof, and all other jewelry, the duty is reduced to five per centum ad valorem. Another amendment provides that no man not enabled for military duty, excepting in cases of physical disability, shall be entitled to take out a license as a peddler.

Mr. Stevens' amendment taxing gold rates and imposing a license fee of $1,000 upon bullion brokers was defeated. A number of Senate bills were reported and passed. Among them was one providing for increasing the pay of navy officers, and also a bill for designating the rank of officers returning to the service.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "The late George P. Bond, Director of the Observatory of Harvard College, was a graduate of the institution in the class of 1845, and was one of the most gifted and accomplished scientific men in the country. His death is a loss to the cause of science, as few astronomers have brought to their profession such eminent qualifications as the deceased. Since the death of his father, the late William Cranch Bond, in 1859, he has been at the head of the Observatory. The father and son have occupied this high position since the establishment of the Observatory, twenty-five years."

The President this morning ordered the release of Roger A. Pryor from Fort Warren on parole. He is to report to Mr. Forney, of Washington.

The New-Orleans *Bee* is informed that Prince Polignac, Major-General C. S. A., was, about a fortnight ago, in Matamoras. He has obtained a leave of absence of several months, which he designs to improve by a visit to France.

Flour and Grain were less active, and closing quite heavily on Saturday. Provisions were in more request, and firmer. Cotton was in demand, and buoyant. Petroleum and Whisky were depressed. Wool was inactive and somewhat unsettled. Foreign Merchandise was in limited demand. The Freight market was dull and heavy.

The Senatorial Investigating Committee were in session yesterday, when the City Comptroller underwent a protracted examination, and shed considerable light upon the manner in which the people's money is expended. Mr. J. H. Toone, Cashier of the County Clerk's office; Robert D. Livingston, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and E. F. Underhill also gave testimony before the committee.

The Military Commission which has recently tried and convicted the pirate Beall, will reassemble at Fort Lafayette on Monday, and proceed with the trial of Richard Cobb Kennedy, *alias* Stanton, one of the men charged with being in the hotel-burners' plot.

Rev. Dr. Chapin will deliver this evening, at his church on Broadway, the fourth of a series of discourses on "Christian Civilization."

The Soldiers' Rest, near the New-Haven Railroad depot, is now open for the accommodation of such of our volunteer soldiery as choose to avail themselves of the institution. A suitable building has been fitted up for "the Rest," and provision made for its current expenses. The expedition with which this much-needed refuge for traveling soldiers has been gotten up reflects credit on Col. Bliss, the Union League Committee, and others who have coöperated in the benevolent movement.

The Board of Supervisors held a session with closed doors yesterday. It is understood that the charges made against them before the Investigating Committee of the Senate, was the subject under discussed.

Bids for County Court-house stock were opened in the Comptroller's office, yesterday. The amount of stock offered was $157,200, but only $46,000 was bid for, the proposals ranging from par to two and a half per cent. premium.

Capt. Beall's execution, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been postponed until the middle of the week.

A large crop of maple sugar is expected in the Spring, in consequence of the heavy fall of snow this Winter. Maple sugar is now used quite extensively in all parts of the country where the sugar-maple grows, as a substitute for cane sugar. In Vermont and Northern New-York, every farmer has his sugar lot, from which he obtains sweets enough to last him through the year. Maple sugar can be refined, so as to equal for table use the best cane sugar.

Brig.-Gen. A. F. Stevens, formerly Colonel of the Thirteenth New-Hampshire Regiment, has been honorably discharged from the service for physical disability, his discharge to date from the 5th inst. He was breveted Brigadier-General on the 8th of December last, for gallant conduct throughout the Virginia campaign, and especially for conspicuous bravery at the head of his brigade in the capture of Fort Harrison.

Richard Morris, aged eighty-two years, son of the late Gen. Morris, and eldest grandson of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at his residence in Otsego County, New-York, on the 2d inst.

Brig.-Gen Fessenden, of Maine, commander of the post at Winchester, Va., is at home on a short furlough.

William Canney, an old man who has followed the business of grinding scissors in Manchester, N. H., and supposed to be entirely destitute, died a day or two since, and on examining his effects it was discovered that he had $3,000 deposited in a savings bank.

The annual report of the Surgeon-General of Massachusetts states that thirteen Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons of Massachusetts regiments, have lost their lives in the service. During the past year 3,812 Massachusetts soldiers were inmates of hospitals in New-York and vicinity, and 46 died there. There were 5,393 Massachusetts soldiers under the care of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association at New-York, and 5 deaths at the agency. There were 6,588 admitted to the hospitals at Washington, of whom 540 died. The Agency at Washington collected pay for soldiers absent from regiments, in hospitals, &c., to the amount of nearly $100,000; distributed clothing and other needed articles to 6,473 men; sent home 90 dead bodies; distributed for Thanksgiving Dinners, 15½ tons of poultry, pies, &c., to 18,000 patients; the expense of the agency has been $14,566 99.

The City Council of Newport, R. I., have voted to erect a monument to the memory of the late Major-Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, who was killed at the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1861. It is to be of granite, with a moulded base, supporting a shaft twenty-one feet high, and is to cost about $1,600.

Mr. W. R. Dempster, the ballad singer and composer, returned to this country by the *Etna*, which arrived yesterday morning, and will soon resume his concerts.

Dr. B. Howard, late of the United States Army, sailed for Europe on the steamer *City of London* yesterday.

A fire in Mr. Matthew J Byrne's cotton warehouse, at No 100 Maiden-lane, damaged the stock and building to the extent of about $6,000, yesterday morning. The loss is covered by insurance.

The New-Orleans papers publish an elaborate opinion by Judge Peabody, sustaining the constitutionality of the organization of the Provisional Court for Louisiana.

Professor Bond, of Harvard University, died on Friday morning of consumption. He was about to receive honorable testimonials from the English National Academy.

A meeting in aid of the Patriot Orphan Home was held at Cooper Institute last evening. Dr. Tyng presided, and addresses were delivered by the chairman, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, Dr. Adams and Mr. James T. Brady.

A disastrous fire occurred in Wooster-street, between Bleecker and Houston, last night, and the five-story warehouses Nos. 176 and 178 were demolished. The roof of No. 174 was crushed in by falling walls, and public schoolhouse No. 10 was burned in the upper stories. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

The Opening Campaign—How to Make it Decisive.

We have seen no admission of the enemy, not even Judah Benjamin's speech at the African Church, in Richmond, that argued so much for the speedy issue of this struggle as a letter recently published, from a Georgian to his South Carolina friend, giving an account of Gen. Sherman's march through the former State. It contains a candidly, though reluctant admission, that along the line of that victorious General's march private property was generally respected; that few dwelling-houses, and not many factories were burned; that, except for the deep ruts in the highways, one could hardly know, from anything on the face of the country, that a hostile force of sixty thousand veteran troops had recently taken their line of march from the railroad and military centre of the State to its commercial city. He says the poor were generally unmolested, and whenever necessary supplies were taken, care was always shown to leave at least a year's supply on the farm.

This simple statement, if generally promulgated among that unhappy people, will do more to weaken rebel animosity, and establish the power of the Government, and win to it the support of the masses in the insurgent States, than a reinforcement of twenty thousand men to Sherman's force.

As the conflict approaches its culmination, we are able to see more clearly what must be the closing moves on the vast chess-board of war. We know more positively the amount and efficiency of the enemy's force and our own ability to cope with and destroy it.

Granting that Davis and the corporal's guard of active supporters he has left, Benjamin and Stevens and Hunter and Gustavus Adolphus Henry, may be able to galvanize the exhausted Confederacy into one more spasmodic effort; granting that threats and promises combined may draw a few deserters from the swamps or muster a few regiments of graybeards from chimney corners, and of boys from village schools, there is no likelihood that Lee's force can be swelled beyond a hundred thousand. No considerable part of this force can be detached from the Richmond and Petersburgh trenches without allowing Grant either to swing around on the South and to isolate those doomed cities, or burst the line of earthworks and take them by storm.

And yet, Beauregard and Hardee, in South Carolina, must receive material and effective reinforcements, in order to even check, much less to resist, the northward march of Sherman.

To persist in the line of defence now attempted, with Richmond on the extreme right flank, and Charleston on the extreme left, will prove immediately, and in the last degree, disastrous to the rebel arms, and we know Lee too well to suppose that he has forgotten all his strategy. Charleston will be first abandoned, and the troops drawn northward to coöperate with Lee's forces in the defence of the southern approaches to Richmond.

Here is an issue that will probably cost a pitched battle, and perhaps more than one general engagement, to settle—the occupancy of the southern approaches of that capital. There is good reason to believe that, after much difference of opinion between Davis and Lee, the wish of the insurgent Chief has been deferred to the opinion of the military Commander, and a month will see everything that is effective and available in the rebel States concentrated into one army, under the immediate control of Lee, and wielded for the defence of Richmond.

If the rebel Commander-in-Chief sees fit to place that issue at the hazard of an engagement with the combined forces of Grant and Sherman, and gains an advantage in the conflict, he gains merely the power of withdrawing his force to other parts of the South. If he fail in the impending battles, he loses his Southern outlet, and there is nothing before him but unconditional surrender. But Lee has shown himself too cautious a soldier to risk his last army on so narrow a contingency, and it is not impossible that the forthcoming strategy will be, that after a vigorous but not desperate contest for the southern approaches of Richmond, Lee will manage to withdraw with the principal part of his force, and yield the entire Atlantic coast. His endeavor may be to march either directly west, and hold the region between Memphis and Louisville, from which Johnson and Beauregard were dislodged three years ago; or southwest, and make Montgomery his final centre; so that rebellion, by a sort of scenic propriety, may stretch its expiring arm over the cradle where it was first rocked, and die on the very spot of its origin.

In any event, large bodies of the national force will be marching in various directions across Southern territory, from one stronghold to another, and taking, now an important port of entry, and now a political and military centre. And the enemy may be reduced to helplessness as effectually by the steady demoralization of constant and hopeless retreat, as by the bloodshed of desperate battle.

In our treatment of these abandoned, and for the time neutral regions, we conceive that the power and dignity of the Republic will be best vindicated by a line of policy such as Sherman has adopted since, for now twelve months, he has been progressing through the heart of the Cotton States. His eye is single, and all his great energies are bent upon the sole aim of showing the invincible determination of this nation to make its laws everywhere respected, and its prowess everywhere triumphant. This should be the aim of all our Commanding-Generals.

Let isolated questions of personal record and personal sympathy be postponed till the great military crisis is past. Why pause to lecture a blatant woman who wears rebel colors in her hat, or banish an insurgent parson who skips a line in the liturgy?

Too much admiration has been given to cheap victories over unarmed citizens, and to the heroes of bloodless encounters with those who only fight with paper bullets. Three years of error, and blunder, and trial, at last discovered our true soldiers, by showing first who were not effective. And now the policy of the Republic is clear. It is to avoid all discussion with the enemy; give him no more peace conferences at Fortress Monroe; take from his mouth all arguments by which he may brace his discouraged masses to further resistance; commit no wanton destruction of property; let the national banner be as truly an ægis to the poor and humble Southerner as a terror to the aristocratic and belligerent slaveholder—our whole national energy being expended to destroy the organized masses who still persist in armed resistance.

That accomplished, and the great laws which regulate national wealth and population, with time and wise legislation, will cement again these alienated sections. No agency will then remain in action of sufficient power to antagonize the natural cohesion and geographical unity of these States. The military crisis over, and the same Divine goodness that has raised us up able and victorious Generals will then give us civil wisdom and judicial calmness to settle the numerous and complicated questions of personal right that present themselves, while any attempt to settle them *now* will but protract and embitter the struggle.

Belligerent Rights in 1777.

In the year 1777 there was put on trial at he assizes in London, a man known as James Hill, otherwise called "John the Painter," under an indictment for setting fire to what was called the rope-house in the dockyards in Portsmouth. From the opening speech of the counsel for the Crown, it appeared that at the time of the fire, which was a very destructive one, no suspicion was raised as to its origin, but that a short time after, there was discovered in the hemp-house in the same dockyard, a machine containing combustibles, which showed that an attempt had been made to fire this house also. Suspicion being then excited, it was remembered that this Hill, who had been in the yard, was found locked up in the hemp-house the day before the fire. Other circumstances combining to strengthen the suspicion thus directed against him, a reward was offered, and the man was at last arrested. As it was understood that he had been in America, it was surmised that the Colonies, which were then in rebellion, and interested in the destruction of the English navy, were in some way concerned in the affair, and another man, named Baldwin, who had been in Philadelphia, was called in to prove that he had seen Hill there, but was unable to identify him. Hill, however, as Baldwin was going out, called him up, and, after some talk, requested a visit from him. Baldwin visited Hill in prison, and an intimacy sprang up between them, until Hill took Baldwin entirely into his confidence, admitted that he set fire to the rope-house, and gave a full account of his coming over from France under a French passport, for the purpose of firing the dockyards, and of all the steps which he took to make his infernal machines and to fire the buildings. Baldwin thereupon made the matter known to the Government officers, who were enabled to verify the story by the evidence of the man who made the machines, the women with whom he had boarded, and other witnesses, making out a full chain of proof against the accused, and corroborating to the full his confession to Baldwin. He was convicted and executed, having confessed his guilt. The case is reported in full in *Howell's State Trials*, vol. 20, p. 1,318.

The remarkable point in the case was that Hill, or Aitken rather, for that was his true name, in his confession to Baldwin, stated that he was born in Scotland but had lived in Philadelphia; that he had, however, been recently in France, where he had been employed by a Mr. Silas Deane, who, he said, was a very honorable gentleman, employed by the Congress in America, as well as another very honorable gentleman, a Dr. Franklin; that Mr. Deane had employed him in the noble business in which he had been engaged, which was to set fire to the several dockyards; to destroy the navy of Great Britain; that he had undertaken the work and was to be rewarded for it; that this was a noble act—a patriotic measure; this was what all patriots would exceedingly applaud; this was the right way to expose Government; this was the way to render Great Britain forever subject, by bending its neck to the yoke of America; that this great work was to be effected by his hand, under the employment of Mr. Deane, and that he did not at all doubt that Dr. Franklin was engaged in the same good work; that he had examined the dockyards, and had been in Paris three times to tell Mr. Deane what he had seen, (with which Mr. Deane was much pleased,) and told him in what way he was to set the rope-houses and shipping on fire; that Mr. Deane was amazed that he should undertake by himself a matter of this kind, but he told Mr. Deane that he would do more execution than could be imagined; that Mr. Deane asked him what money he wanted to carry out his scheme, and he said not much, but that he expected to be rewarded according to his merit, whereupon Mr. Deane gave him £300 and sent him off.

In his confession the prisoner said that Mr. Dean told him "when the work was done, (meaning the burning of the dock-yards at Portsmouth, Woolwich and Bristol, *but not the houses*,) he should come to him at Paris," and he should be rewarded, and that the reward which he hoped for was a commission in the American army.

What is very remarkable about this case is the utter absence of any allusion to those rights of belligerents of which we have heard so much lately. If some of the later lights on this subject had been then known, we should doubtless have found that the prisoner and his counsel had planted themselves boldly on questions of jurisdiction, claimed that as the accused had done what he did by authority of the Continental Congress, and in the exercise of lawful warfare, and in some small retaliation for the atrocities of British Generals in the burning of Charleston and of other places, he was not amenable to an English court and jury, but was entitled to be treated as a prisoner of war, and to be exchanged in due time. If he had been overtaken in Holland, and under a possible extradition treaty had been claimed by England, he would have urged most strenuously his perfect right to do what he did, and the various robberies which he also committed, and confessed that he committed, would have been claimed to be nothing but acts of war.

But nothing of the kind appears in the case. The Judge, in his charge to the jury, told them that the only question for them was whether the prisoner was the man who set fire to the rope-house. In sentencing him he said; "The offence has this in particular about it, that it cannot have been committed from any motive of private malice, revenge or lucre." But he did not seem to consider that this fact in any way extenuated or changed the character of the crime, for he proceeded: "It can only have proceeded from a general malignity of mind, which has broken out into a desire and design, not to ruin one individual, but to involve every one in this audience, and perhaps the whole English nation, in immediate ruin;" and on this ground he warned the prisoner to have no hope of pardon. There is not an allusion in the whole case to any right of belligerency. There was no application for delay to produce the evidence of Silas Deane and Dr. Franklin. The case was treated as a simple case of arson, aggravated if possible by the fact that the prisoner was but the tool of others.

But in these days we hear it gravely claimed that men may commit similar crimes, may rob banks and burn vessels and even set fire to thronged hotels in crowded cities, and all as belligerents, entitled, if they are caught, to be treated as prisoners of war; entitled, if they escape into a neighboring province, to be harbored, or at least not given up for punishment.

Arming Slaves for the Rebel Service.—It seems to be more than probable that the rebels will make the experiment of arming at least a small number of their slaves. Benjamin publicly confesses that the able-bodied white population is used up, and that Richmond must be evacuated unless the negroes be conscripted. Gen. Lee favors the measure; the army calls for it, as we may see from the letters from the camps in the Richmond papers; Davis has long been an advocate of it. The strong aristocratic slaveholding caste must at length yield, and all its slaves, as well as its children, must be offered a sacrifice to the ambition of Davis and the pride of Lee. The so-called Congress, it is true, rejects any comprehensive measures for arming great numbers of slaves; but it allows twenty or thirty thousand to be employed as "pioneers and teamsters." How long will it take Gen. Lee to make passable soldiers of these pioneers and put them in garrison or on guard at bridges in his rear? Still time flies, and Sherman presses steadily on. Whatever regiments are to be drilled for the Spring and Summer campaign, must be drilled now. The area for conscripting the black population diminishes every day; the time for arming and exercising and organizing such a mass of raw troops grows continually shorter. It is not improbable that approaching ruin and the feeling of desperation will finally drive the rebel administration into the forcible conscription of masses of blacks, and the insurgent armies will be reinforced with these unwilling Sepoys.

It will need but this to be the crowning act in the providential drama of retribution on this accursed rebellion, made in the cause of human slavery—that its death-blow should at length be given by its own slaves, madly organized and armed in its defence. Divine justice can have no grander display, than a Slave Confederacy perishing by the hands of its bondmen.

The Second Empire in Mexico.

The second Mexican Empire promises to prove as ephemeral as the first was durable. That of the Montezumas, which Cortez overthrew, had existed for centuries, but the empire which the Third Napoleon has founded for the benefit of the Hapsburgs, already totters. On every side of Maximilian, the storm-clouds are looming above the horizon. His determination to confirm the law secularizing ecclesiastical property, has converted the Church party, once his most steadfast supporters, into his most bitter enemies. True, their late attempt at insurrection has failed, Valdez, who had placed himself at the head of the movement having been defeated by a division of French troops near Texcatitlan. This discomfiture has not, however, in the least disheartened them, or caused them to desist from essaying to undermine the throne which they contributed so effectually to set up. If the champions of the priesthood cannot encounter the mercenaries of Maximilian in the field, their emissaries can traverse the country and prepare the way for that universal uprising which bids fair to overwhelm the usurper, by sowing the seeds of disaffection in the minds of the people. Valdez may not prove a very formidable antagonist to the French Generals, but Vicario and his columns riding over the land and disseminating proclamations, which "attack the Emperor, accuse him of having broken faith with the nation, and call on all Mexicans to take up arms against the foreign dynasty," are opponents whom the Austrian and his Gallic friends may well dread.

Nor have the Church party confined themselves to isolated action, and the incitement of the people to insurrection, but have actually made advances to some of the republican chiefs, and invited them to make common cause with the clergy against the oppressor of Mexico. The mere mention of a coalition of this nature, must necessarily inspire Maximilian with alarm, for when a union of the clerical and republican parties is once effected, the whole nation will be virtually leagued against him, and the fate of the second Mexican Empire will be sealed.

The time has come indeed when the horoscope of the Hapsburg may be safely cast. On first arriving in the country he was ready enough to use the ultramontanists as stepping stones to power, but being firmly seated on the throne, he imagined that he could dispense with their support and defy them. His experience of the future will, however, convince this fleeting successor of Montezuma that no Mexican ruler, not sustained by the mass of the people, can offend with impunity the national priesthood.

It is not true that Ex-Senator Gwin has been made a Duke, and that Sonora and some half-dozen of the other Mexican States have been ceded in trust to France. The Ex-Senator has, it is said now, been appointed Prefect of Sonora by his Majesty Maximilian, at the suggestion of the French Emperor, but as the President of the Mexican Republic has fixed the seat of his government in that State, and as the forces of the new Empire have just been defeated and driven out of the province by a division of the patriot army, it is exceedingly probable that the office of the said Prefect will be very much of a sinecure for the present.

But if the anticipated union of the clerical and republican parties takes place, and if a regular uprising of the people against foreign domination and foreign oppression, be the consequence, we calculate that His Majesty will have something else to do than organizing another expedition for the subjugation of Sonora. From the new phase which matters have assumed in Mexico, it is in fact abundantly evident that a formidable combination is about to be got up against the Austrian, and that even now the ground is beginning to slip from under his feet.

Another Japanese Trouble.

The nobles of Japan make it a point to evince the intensity of the hatred which they bear toward foreigners, by the periodical sacrifice of one or more of the obnoxious race. Their latest victims have been two British officers, Maj. Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, who had started from Yokohama on horseback, on the morning of the 21st of November, for a pleasure excursion to a place about sixteen miles distant. But they never returned alive, and in the evening of the same day, information reached the Governor of Yokohama that two foreigners were lying dead near the temple gardens of Kamakura. This intelligence, of course, caused great excitement and consternation among the European residents, and immediately a troop of mounted artillery, accompanied by a number of civilians and several Consuls, set out for the locality indicated, where they found the corpses of Messrs. Baldwin and Bird horribly mutilated—the neck of the former half severed, and his cheek cut off; the arm and cervical vertebræ of the latter cut through in two or three different places, and his body disfigured all over with gashes. The killing was evidently the work of some of those armed bravos whom the Damios keep in their service for purposes of violence and assassination, and must have been perpetrated with no less of treachery than of ferocity, since the revolvers of the murdered officers were undischarged, and no sign of a struggle anywhere to be seen.

Their remains were brought back to Yokohama, but it was impossible to elicit the truth from the native witnesses, and the verdict of the jury, that "this atrocious crime was the act of Japanese swordsmen unknown," was based on presumption, and the shocking nature of the wounds inflicted—not on any revelations made during the investigation. Despite the defective character of the testimony, however, there is no second opinion among the European sojourners as to who were the assassins, and the instigators of the assassination. Nor can there be doubt that this outrage will give rise to fresh complications between the foreign diplomats and the Japanese Government. Even before the perpetration of the crime the relations of the Treaty Powers with the Tycoon were again becoming unsatisfactory, since all the arrangements assented to by the Govogio at Yeddo, had been vetoed by the Mikado. But now, in addition to the demand for indemnification as regards the cost of the expedition against Prince Chosin, will be a demand for the arrest and execution of the murderers of the British officers, together with a pecuniary compensation for the benefit of their families. And if these requisitions are not promptly complied with by the spiritual and temporal sovereigns of the Empire, Japan will quickly get into trouble again, and something more serious that the bombardment of Simonosaki will probably take place.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Arrival of the George Cromwell—Movements of the Rebels in Texas—Enormous Cotton Speculations.

The steamship *George Cromwell*, Vaill, from New-Orleans 11th, at 8 A. M., via Southwest Pass same day at 8 P. M., with mails, merchandise and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co., arrived at this port yesterday.

The following was received through a refugee from Western Texas regarding Price's and Magruder's armies, and are deemed reliable:

Price's command is about 9,000 strong, mostly cavalry from Texas.

Large numbers of deserters are constantly arriving at Rio Grande and escaping North into Arkansas and Missouri.

Price's headquarters are at Bonham, Texas, four miles south of the Red River, in a fine foraging region.

Magruder is at Camden, Ark., with a part of his command, but the main body, (chiefly cavalry) is on a stealing expedition in Texas. The horses of both commands are in an exhausted condition. Magruder has 20,000 men on his muster rolls, two-thirds of whom are effective.

Kirby Smith's headquarters are still at Shreveport, La. His entire strength is estimated at 38,000 only about 20,000 of which are available.

Immense droves of beef cattle, numbering some 100 000 head, are roaming on the prairies of Western Texas.

The reports of Kirby Smith's, Magruder's, and other rebel officers cotton speculations, still continue. Maj. Hart, rebel agent at Matamoras is said to have made a million of dollars in gold.

Gen. Hurlbut has issued an order concerning freedmen, under which he requires all plantations within the lines belonging to private persons to be registered prior to being released, and the interest of landlord and tenant will be held as responsible for the payment of the portion due the United States.

Thomas W. Conway has been retained as General Superintendent of the Freedmen, charged with providing means for their immediate employment.

Cotton had advanced with indications of further improvement; low middling, 72c.; strict, 75c.; receipts for two weeks, 1,533 bales; cleared in the same time, 1,855 bales; stock in store and on shipboard not cleared, 434. Sugar firm at 20c.@24c. Last year's crop nearly all received. Gold advanced 10c. during the week.

Adjutant-General Thomas is in the city.

The steamer *Morning Star* has been aground two days at the mouth of the river. A steamer has been sent down to lighten her.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

"Hoist by Their Own Petard"—A Rebel Flag-of-Truce Boat Blown Up by a Torpedo.

Washington, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The *Star* has the following dispatch:

City Point, Va., Friday, Feb. 17—8:30 P. M.

The rebel flag-of-truce boat *Wm. Alison*, whilst on her upward trip from Cox's Landing this afternoon, was blown up by a torpedo. The boat went down almost immediately. Our pickets say there were no survivors from her. There were no prisoners aboard at the time. This catastrophe probably arose from one of the enemy's own torpedoes, which has been in the water for a long time.

It is further stated by the *Examiner* that no prisoners were on board the *Wm. Allison's* flag-of-truce boat when she was blown up.

Later from San Domingo.

Advices have been received from San Domingo to the 29th of December last. Up to that date the news of the action of the Spanish Government on the San Domingo question had not been received by the Dominicans, and fighting was still actively carried on.

Various prominent residents of Turk's Island and Havti have sent in to the Dominican Government their adhesion to the national cause.

The Provisional Government lately made an appeal to the people for a loan of $100,000.

Although the country is poor, and the people exhausted by their long struggle with the Spanish invaders, the response to this call has been highly gratifying—in less than a month $44,000 were raised and there is every prospect that the entire loan will be filled.

The population of Hato Mayor had declared for the Provisional Government.

President Polanco has issued an address to the Dominican soldiers, encouraging them to persevere in repelling the Spaniards.

The Canadian Parliament.

Quebec, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The House in committee last night adopted the appropriation of $330,000 for the expenses of the volunteers sent to the frontier to prevent raids by Southern refugees upon the Territories of the United States; also an appropriation of $50,000 to make good the money improperly returned to the St. Alban raiders.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Capt. J. D. Gilman, of the Regular Army Commissary Subsistence Department, has been relieved, and is succeeded by Capt. J. Howard Wells, of the United States Volunteers, who has been connected with the Commissary Department here since the beginning of the rebellion.

Legislative Festivities.

St. Louis, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The State Legislature has accepted an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce of this city, to visit St. Louis and partake of a banquet. They have designated Tuesday next as the time for the festival. The State Convention is also invited to share in the festivities.

Death of Col. Joseph Wallace.

Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Feb. 18.

Col. Joseph Wallace, formerly of Philadelphia, and for the past six years connected with the editorial department of the Louisville *Journal*, died this morning from paralysis.

THE PATRIOT-ORPHAN HOME.

Imposing Demonstration at the Academy of Music—Addresses by Dr. Tyng, Dr. Adams, Wm. M. Evarts and James T. Brady.

A public meeting was held at the Academy of Music last evening, in aid of the "Patriot-Orphan Home," located at Flushing, L. I. The capacious edifice was filled by a select and intellectual audience, which expressed its sympathy with the object in behalf of which the meeting was convened, by frequently applauding the speakers.

Rev. Dr. Tyng presided.

An excellent band was in attendance, which performed several patriotic airs. A Glee Club sang "The Sword of the Brave."

The exercises were commenced by Rev. T. S. Hastings, who made an appropriate and eloquent prayer.

Dr. Tyng then made the opening address. He said that it had been remarked that republics were ungrateful; he should be sorry, indeed, if the impression were to prove true in regard to the object for which the meeting was convened last night. If there were one object more than another which appealed to our sympathies, it was the children of our soldiers and sailors who have risked their lives in our defence. The Saviour had said "Feed my lambs," and we might easily imagine hearing the same thing said by the soldier lying on the battle field. The speaker alluded to the soldier, whose body was found on the field of Gettysburgh as an illustration of the warrior dedicating his children to his country. The citizens of the nation owed it as a debt of gratitude to care for the lambs of her soldiers. Their father's fall is no contest, but in defence of the most important and abiding rights which can be in the possession of men. The children of the soldiers we present to you to-night are not the offspring of hirelings; their fidelity and patriotism is of the highest type; in many instances their sacrifices and devotion have been brought out in a remarkable degree. The speaker did not appeal as a mendicant, but claimed the right to call upon every man in the community to aid the enterprise. While we were winning a true Union, a country standing forth among the nobility of the world—driving out slavery, the curse of the earth—making it grander than it ever could have expected to be before, he brought before the audience the orphans for whom the country alone was to care. The flag was all there was to care for them; they were to go forth wrapped in its folds, and it was for us to see that they lacked no advantages in life—the worthy offspring of worthy fathers.

These ladies have organized the institution which appeals to your attention. In December, 1861, it was established in a house in Sixth-avenue, where it remained for two years, when the building was found to be inadequate to its wants. Last Spring a house and eight acres of land were purchased at Flushing, where the institution was established under circumstances of great promise and comfort, but circumstances have arisen which require the assistance of the public. On Friday the speaker went to Flushing unannounced, and made a careful investigation of the institution. He visited two school rooms, and examined eighty-three scholars, and found them cleanly dressed. There were ninety-one children in the institution, and seven in the infirmary adjoining. He came away from Flushing satisfied, thankful and charmed. Every floor was clean and every bed was neat; everything presented the most satisfactory aspect. Whatever other institutions may neglect or despise the children of soldiers, there they are tenderly cared for, with the utmost fidelity. The object appeals to our sympathies, representing soldiers who have sacrificed themselves in death for their country. The Speaker said that among many donations to the institution was one of $20,000 from the Ross estate, which enabled it to pay for the property, and clear it from debt; from the Young Ladies Association was received $1,000; from the Twelfth Regiment, Col. Ward, over $1,000. Last Summer, Dr. Tyng said that Mrs. McClellan visited the institution, and was so charmed with it that she raised $2,295. The sum of $717, which was contributed for the purpose of presenting a sword to Gen. McClellan, was also given by that gentleman to the Patriot Orphan Home. The Speaker read the letter of Gen. McClellan accompanying the gift, and also one from Gen. Thomas, making a like donation, which he said did credit to their hearts, and would be remembered long after the present issues of the day were forgotten. He paid a high tribute to the courage of Grant, Sherman and Farragut, and said it was proper they should receive testimonials and gifts from a grateful people. The spectacle of Farragut lashed to the masthead of his vessel was one of the grandest of history, unless he excepted the imperturbable tenacity of Grant, who bided his time, like the crouching lion, to make his victorious spring. No gift is too great for such men. The subject before the meeting, the speaker said, was the simple and practical one of sustaining the Patriot Orphan Home, the only institution thus far established for the protection of the orphans of soldiers. He was familiar with its history, designs and workings. The building in Flushing has been found to be entirely inadequate to the increasing demands on it. It will hold but little over one hundred pupils, while in this city alone there are thousands of soldiers' orphans. The want of water is much felt, and it will be necessary to remove to some other location for the purpose of procuring proper bathing facilities for the children. Last Summer the Board of Managers resolved to raise the sum of $25,000, and erect a proper building within fifty miles of New-York City, where the mechanic arts may be taught. In conclusion, Dr. Tyng said that the ladies who have established the institution could ask aid without fear; wherever they go, the hand of sympathy shall be open, and the work they have undertaken shall be carried forward successfully.

The following letters were read from John A. Winslow, Gov. Fenton and Wm. H. Seward:

Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 13, 1865.

Dear Sir: It would afford me great satisfaction to be present with you at the meeting held for the benefit of the children of deceased soldiers and sailors; but I regret to inform you that the duty I am charged with will prevent my being absent from this station on the 18th inst.

Wishing you every success, for I think there is no charity wherein our gratitude is more enlisted.

I am, Dear Sir,
Very truly and sincerely yours,
JNO. A. WINSLOW.

State of New York,
Executive Department,
Albany, Feb. 7, 1865.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.:

Dear Sir:—Your letter inviting me to attend the meeting at the Academy of Music, called by the managers of the "Patriot Orphan's Home," is before me.

My official engagements engross so much of my time, that I have no expectations of being able to be present, as I should be glad to be. The charity which you represent is one of the noblest which has sprung into existence since the beginning of our unhappy civil war, and should have the sympathy and earnest co-operation of our citizens. I hope most sincerely, therefore, that your enterprise will prosper, and that you will succed in your efforts to provide a permanent home for those who have been deprived of the protection and support of their natural guardians, who have given themselves heroically to the service of their country. We owe it as a debt to those patriots and to their children, and should hasten to repay it with a generous liberality.

Respectfully yours,
R. E. FENTON.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 6, 1865.

To Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Chairman, &c.:

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of Feb. 1, inviting me to attend a meeting called by the Managers of the Patriot Orphan Home, on the evening of the 18th instant.

Official duties requiring my presence here, constrain me to decline your kind invitation, though it would give me sincere pleasure were it in my power to participate in a meeting to promote an undertaking so benevolent, so patriotic and so just. I may at least, however, avail myself of this occasion to assure you of my cordial sympathy and good wishes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Adams made a brief and eloquent address in support of the institution. He said that at the beginning of the war, two classes sprang to arms—the rich and the poor. The noble Wadsworth, who possessed wealth, which in ordinary times would have led to luxury and display, embraced the discomforts of the camp and the perils of battle; but he had the power to make the most ample arrangements for his personal convenience. At a stroke of his pen he could command all the luxuries wealth could procure, and when he fell, the most imposing pageants attended his burial. With the poor, no comforts or luxuries alleviated the hardships of the camp, and when they fell, their death was unheralded, and they were buried in a common grave with scores of their fellows. No pageants attended their funerals, and their widows and orphans were left unprovided for. But, the orator said, if the soldier in his dying moments could see the audience before him, and could hear what he had heard, if he could read the three words on the ticket of admission—Patriot Orphan Home—how charmed he would be. He continued, their "home" let it be—not a pew—not a prison—not an alms house, let us treat those children as if they were our own, and not place their care upon the government, taxing the whole people for their support. In doing so we would rob ourselves and society by turning sweet charity into a heart of stone. Let us adopt these children as our own, and feel for them as we would have others feel for our children. Give them protective, human sympathy, and put a lining of gold on the thunder-clouds which hang over us. (Applause.)

Mr. Evarts was the next speaker. He said the large and attentive audience before him in evidence of a generous and universal support for the orphans of sailors and soldiers who had truly given themselves to wounds and death, that we may have plenty and life. We will consider it as a privilege and not burthen, whatever we may do for their orphan children. The speaker said that in April, 1861, a great meeting was held in this city, when it was resolved to adopt as the children of the nation the orphans of those who fell in endeavoring to put down the rebellion; and they had met last night to redeem that pledge. It was an obligation assumed, and justice demanded it from our bounty. The speaker gave an eloquent sketch of the magnitude of the war and the war and the heroic deeds accomplished by the Union armies, which were unsurpassed in the history of the world. He concluded by appealing to the audience to strive with vigor to bear equally the burdens imposed upon us by the war, and support those who may be deprived of parents while fighting in the army.

James T. Brady followed in a happy and eloquent speech, in which he complimented the ladies for the many deeds of mercy performed for the soldiers in the field.

Dr. Tyng said no contribution would be taken up, but that donations would be received by any of the officers of the institution.

THE DRAFT.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Examine into Provost-Marshal Fry's Work.

The following important document, relative to the draft, has just been issued:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Feb. 17, 1865.

General Orders No. 22.—The following report of the board, appointed by the President of the United States to examine and correct the quotas of the several States and districts, under the call for volunteers of Dec. 19, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1865.

His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The board, convened by the following order:

Executive Mansion,
Washington City, Feb. 6, 1865.

Whereas, complaints are made in some localities, respecting the assignments of quotas and credits allowed for the pending call of troops to fill up the armies, now, in order to determine all controversies in respect thereto, and to avoid any delay in filling up the armies, it is ordered: That the Attorney General, Brig.-Gen. Richard Delafield and Col. C. W. Foster, be, and they are hereby, constituted a board, to examine into the proper quotas and credits of the respective States and Districts, under the call of December 19, 1864, with directions that, if any errors be found therein, to make such corrections as the law and facts may require, and report their determination to the Provost-Marshal-General. The determination of said board to be final and conclusive, and the draft to be made in conformity therewith.

2. The Provost-Marshal-General is ordered to make the draft in the respective Districts, as speedily as the same can be done, after the 15th of this month.

(Signed.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

have respectfully to report as follows:

The call for 300,000 men, made by the President, on the 19th of December, 1864, requires that that number shall be raised.

But the law requires that the number of men previously furnished by different localities, and the periods of their service, shall be considered so as to equalize the draft.

The number of men liable to military duty is to be determined by the enrollment lists.

The number of men which had been furnished by the various localities, and their periods of service, were ascertained, and, previous accounts having been adjusted, the excesses, where they existed, were carried forward under the last draft.

The amount of service furnished is determined by multiplying the number of men raised by the number of years for which they enlisted.

Having thus ascertained the number of men enrolled on the 31st day of December, 1864; the number of men furnished up to that date; the localities from which they come, and the periods of their service, it is proposed to distribute the call for 300,000 men among the several districts, and parts of districts, according to the number enrolled in each, and the number of men furnished, and the periods of service previously rendered by each.

The rule by which this is accomplished is as follows:—

Take the whole number of years of service furnished by the districts of the United States from the commencement of the rebellion to the 31st of December, 1864. From that sum deduct the whole number of men furnished from all the districts of the United States up to that date. The remainder will be the excess of years of service furnished by all the districts. Multiply the call of Dec. 19, 1864, by three, to have the number of years of service upon that call, and to this add the excess, as ascertained above. Then, as the number of men enrolled from the whole United States up to the 31st of December, 1864, is to the period of service, as above ascertained, so is the number of men enrolled in a given district, to the number of years of service it is required to furnish, including its *pro rata* share of the excess.

From this sum deduct the actual excess the district furnished; the remainder is the number of years of service which the district is required to furnish under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, which, divided by three, gives the number of men required from the district.

As this call is for 300,000 men, that number cannot be reduced by men going in for a period longer than one year. Inequalities produced by men going in under this call for longer periods than one year, must be equalized on future calls.

It will be perceived that though the aggregate of the excess furnished is added to the whole call, the excess of each district is afterward subtracted from its quota. Thus the number of men called for is neither increased nor diminished, but equality produced considering the number of men and the periods of their service. Localities which have heretofore furnished a greater amount of service have, in proportion to their enrollment, a less amount to furnish under this, and *e converso*.

Men having heretofore enlisted for one, two and three years, it was necessary to take one of those periods as the basis of the calculation. As three years embraced both the other periods, it makes the calculation more simple to adopt that. The same result would be arrived at by adopting either one or two years as the basis, but the process of calculation would be more complicated.

Such we find to be the rule adopted by the Provost-Marshal-General. The rule is in conformity with the requirements of the laws of Congress, and is just and equitable.

We have carefully examined and proved the work done under this rule by the Provost-Marshal-General, and find that it has been done with fairness.

We file in the Provost-Marshal-General's Office our calculations of the quota of each and every district indorsed by us as correct.

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney-General of the United States.
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Brig.-Gen'l. and Chief Eng., U. S. A.
C. W. FOSTER.
Colonel, and Asst. Adjutant-General.

Approved, Feb. 17, 1854. A. LINCOLN.
By order of the Secretary of War,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

FROM MEXICO.

Fighting in the Interior—Juarist Successes—Deficit in the Treasury—The Pope's Bull, &c.

Further details received by the last arrival from Vera Cruz show that fighting between the Juarists and Imperialists is actively carried on in the interior of the country.

The friends of the former state that Gen. Patoni has taken the town of El Fuerte, and shot Francisco Vega, the head of the Imperialist movement in that vicinity; that Ortega is threatening, with some fresh troops, Tehuacan; that a Juarist force is approaching Morelia; that the Juarist guerrillas intend putting to death every French soldier they may catch, on the plea that any one fighting for or holding office under Maximilian is a traitor to Mexico and Mexican liberties. Many other movements in the interior are named, which show the activity of the National party.

The campaign at Oaxaca, however, gives rise to undisguised anxiety. Oaxaca is now defended by Gen. Diaz, while Gen. Bazaine, in person, is leading an expedition against it, but his vanguard had been defeated.

It is said that the deficit in the Treasury of the Imperial Government of Mexico is twenty millions of dollars annually. The Emperor has a personal allowance of two hundred thousand dollars.

The Pope's Encyclical letter has not been circulated in Mexico, as the Government has not yet given its consent to such circulation.

The Spanish journal, published at Matamoras, says that Maximilian has created an Order, entitled the Mexican Eagle, of which Grand Marshal Almonte has been appointed Grand Bachelor. The Order comprises an unlimited number of Knights, 200 officers, 100 Commanders, 50 Grand Officers, 25 of whom are Grand Commanders. Twelve Grand Crosses have been awarded to the Emperors of France, Russia and Austria, and the Kings of Belgium, Sweden, Norway and Italy. Maximilian has appointed Gen. Mejia Commander-in-Chief of the imperial army.

Gen. Cortinas left Matamoras Jan. 25, with a brigade, on a campaign against Carvajal and Mendez. Gen. Marquez is to go abroad on an important mission.

Maximilian has appointed a new Council of State, with Jose Maria Sanchra, President.

Prince Polignac, a Major-General in the rebel army, was in Matamoras three weeks ago, en route to France on an extended furlough.

From the Rio Grande.

From the New Orleans Delta, Feb. 10.

There are at present very excellent prospects of serious trouble with Mexico, which will be hailed with delight by our people generally, if we are capable of judging of the state of public feeling. Gen. Mejia, the Mexican commander at Matamoras, has issued an order directing his subordinates to return to the rebel authorities refugees found upon Mexican soil. Mejia claims to be acting under authority from Maximilian.

The manner in which the refugees are to be sent back is as follows: A charge of robbery of the "Confederate Government" is trumped up against them, and under an extradition treaty which they claim to have recently entered into, the escaped Texans are returned to justice.

This extradition treaty guarantees the return of all persons guilty of stealing twenty-five dollars in value, and no difficulty is experienced in bringing a charge against any person, and having him sent to the rebel Gen. Slaughter, at Brownsville, for trial. Once on Texas soil, no more is heard of the charge of robbery, but the man is immediately conscripted into the rebel ranks.

Whether Mejia made the treaty with Slaughter, or whether it is between Maximilian and Jeff. Davis, we do not know, but in any case, it is a formal recognition of the Confederacy, in addition to being a grand recruiting scheme for the rebel army.

Maj.-Gen. Canby has received a copy of the order, and we are credibly informed, has sent word to Mejia that he will take a Mexican officer and hold him as a hostage for every Texan officer returned to the rebels in the above manner, but the General is so hampered in his movements by the diplomacy of Secretary Seward, that under present orders it will be impossible for him to carry out his threat.

It seems to us, however, as though our Government cannot with honor refuse to sustain Gen. Canby in the present position of affairs. Mejia's action is beyond doubt a *casus belli*, which no soldier of the Union would fail to resent.

THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Important Opinion of Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., on the Payment of Debts Due Foreign Creditors in Specie.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 4th inst. and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at Boston early yesterday morning. Her mails reached this city at midnight. From the London *Times* of Feb. 2 we copy the following:

The following opinion on the important question as to the legal power of English creditors to obtain payment in the United States in specie, or the equivalent of specie, of debts contracted in sterling, has been received from Mr. W. M. Evarts, of New-York—an authority well known here from his having two years ago been deputed by the Washington Government to visit this country with a view to the arrangement of questions of international law:

OPINION.

My opinion is asked as to the rules which will govern the judicial enforcement, in the measure of our currency, of contracts expressly or by the facts of the transaction tacitly made in the money of Great Britain.

The occasion of this inquiry arises from the very peculiar condition in which money, the assumed standard and measure of value and medium of interchange in all trade, at present stands with us. We have by force of positive law a legal equality and identity established between the metallic coinage of the Federal Government and the paper currency of the same Government known as "United States notes," and popularly called "greenbacks." At the same time an actual disparity in value between these two currencies is constantly showing itself, especially in connection with foreign trade, where the metallic coinage of the United States alone, and by its intrinsic worth, maintains its full credit. This disparity in values, now become quite considerable and constantly fluctuating, is practically forcing itself into the daily transactions of foreign trade, and the question is what will be the legal solution of its difficulties in the various forms in which they may present themselves.

"As a necessary preliminary to the considerations upon which a determination of the question must turn, I will advert to the positive legislation of Congress upon the subject involved.

"The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the authority to regulate the value of foreign coin, and this power has been exercised at various times in respect of the coinage of Great Britain and of other countries with which we have commercial relations. The value at which these foreign coins should have currency, and be a legal tender in transactions between man and man, has been fixed, either by tale or by weight, in various statutes. No such statute, however, has been in force since the year 1857, when, by Act of Feb. 21 (11 *St at Large*, 163,) they were all repealed. By a special enactment, confined to the dealings and accounts of the Government itself, the equivalent of the pound sterling of Great Britain in our money has, for such purposes, been ascertained. This act was passed July 27, 1842, and reads as follows:

"'That in all payments by or to the Treasury, whether made here or in foreign countries, when it becomes necessary to compute the value of the pound sterling, it shall be deemed equal to four dollars and eighty-four cents; and the same rule shall be applied in appraising merchandise imported, when the value is by the invoice in pounds sterling.'"

Upon this legislation I have no hesitation in saying that the conversion of the sterling money of Great Britain into its equivalent in our money, whenever it becomes a judicial question, is not constrained or determined by any statutory rule, but is a question of fact to be determined upon evidence. What the equivalency aimed at in this conversion is, and by what method and rule of practical justice it is to be reached, I shall consider hereafter.

The validity of the legislation of Congress whereby the quality of value as money, at their face, in payment of debts, has been imparted to the issues of United States notes is unquestionable. Its precise force and effect, as bearing upon the matter now under consideration, remain to be considered. The first act giving this character of legal tender to these issues is that of Feb. 25, 1862, and its phrase has been followed in the subsequent statutes. After providing for their payability to and from the Government in all things, save customs dues and interest on the public debt, the act proceeds, "and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."—12 St. at Large, p. 345.

I understand this provision of the statute as obliging every creditor or claimant to receive in satisfaction of his claim, whenever the same shall be expressed or liquidated in Federal money, these United States notes at their face. There is no practical or judiciary inquiry admissible to draw any distinction or discrimination between the metallic or the paper money of the United States, when the debt, obligation or damages are once expressed in Federal currency. Accordingly, debts incurred when the metallic coinage was the only legal tender, can now be discharged at their face in United States notes, and debts now incurred at values measured in paper, will be collectable in gold and silver at their face when the metallic currency shall again become a legal tender.

This brings me to the important and difficult inquiry as to the proper judicial rule for the conversion of liabilities expressly or tacitly contracted in the money of Great Britain into our currency, when such liabilities are sought to be enforced by action.

It may be stated as a general proposition that the whole body of the law of contracts and remedies between private parties belongs to the jurisprudence of the several States, and that the forum of jurisdiction over them is that of the State courts, so far as the jurisdiction pertains to the subject matter. The Federal courts are open to suitors on these subjects only from the particular relations of the parties in the suit to each other, such as a citizen of one State suing a citizen of another State, or of an alien plaintiff and a citizen defendant. In attempting an answer to the questions presented, I must, therefore, be understood as giving my views of the law as it would be enforced in the courts of the State of New-York, and in the Federal courts following the rules of its jurisprudence.

This reference to the law of New-York is especially pertinent to the first head of practical interest which I shall consider—to wit, the remedy on dishonored sterling bills against the drawer and indorsers. It was early settled in this State that the rate of exchange entered into the computation by which the recovery in our money, upon a dishonored bill in a foreign currency, was to be estimated. The obligations of the drawer and indorsers were held to include the payment of the money abroad as an essential element of the contract, and accordingly the recourse by action was held to give inadequate justice unless the recovery in our money covered the actual means of obtaining the contents of the bill at the foreign place of payment. This rule of recovery was finally made statutory, and is open neither to doubt nor uncertainty. The provision of our statute is as follows: 'If the contents of such bill be expressed in the money of account or currency of any foreign country, then the amount due, exclusive of the damages payable thereon, shall be ascertained and determined by the rate of exchange or the value of such foreign currency at the time of such demand of payment.'

I am of opinion that the meaning and effect given to this positive opinion of our statute, under the peculiar condition of our currency, will be that the holder of the bill will have "the rate of exchange or value of the foreign currency," ascertained in the currency in which the party sued will have the power to discharge the recovery had against him, that is to say, in the paper money of the United States.

But it was also early settled in our jurisprudence, and has been steadily adhered to, that in other forms of liability in foreign money, or payable abroad, when the creditor sought recourse in our courts against his debtor, the rate of exchange between the countries did not constitute an element of computation in estimating the conversion of the foreign currency into our own, for the purpose of a judgment. The rule seems to be a sound one, and is not likely to be disturbed, and results in a conversion of the foreign currency at what is called the par of exchange, irrespective of the question whether the actual rate of exchange at the time in question be above or below par. The court say, "All that the plaintiffs can ask in their debt, justly liquidated and paid in the lawful currency of the United States." Such was the view of the Supreme Court of this State when Kent was Chief Justice, as delivered in the case of "Martin vs. Franklin," (4 Johns, 124).

I am thus brought to the question as to how forms of debt in foreign currency, in the conversion of which into our money the rate of exchange cannot legally be considered, are to be "justly liquidated and paid in the lawful currency of the United States."

Take, for instance, the cases of the holders of a sterling bill, accepted in England, suing the acceptor here; of the holder of a promissory note, in sterling money, made and payable in England, suing the maker here; of the vendor of goods sold in England at a price made in sterling money, suing the purchaser here; of one advancing in England in sterling on consignments, or laying out money in England for account of another, and suing in our courts—how are all these plaintiffs to have a just liquidation and payment of their debts?

After much consideration I have come to the opinion that it will in all these cases be a question of fact, to be ascertained by evidence, what the equivalent of the sterling money is in the paper money of the United States, that being the money in which the judgment debtor will have the option to satisfy the recovery. I think that the difficulty in respect of the two lawful currencies of the United States, legally identical, actually diverse in value, will be found to be the same as presents itself in the liquidation of damages in tort, or on a *quantum meruit*, or a *quantum valebat*, and that it will receive the same solution. This solution is, that the measure of liability is to be made so as to give the creditor his due in the measure of that currency in which the debtor has the legal option to discharge that due. It is very easy to see that in adjusting the recovery in an action of trover for a horse or a ship, in an action upon a contract to pay the worth of goods or of services, the material question is, whether the witnesses are to give their measure in specie or in paper money, and which the court shall adopt as the true measure in law. I cannot doubt that as the option of the medium of payment is with the defendant, the plaintiff is entitled to that currency as a measure which will not admit of injustice to him at the defendant's option.

I am aware of the force of some considerations which can be brought against the view I have adopted, and that no aid can be found on one side or the other in decisions, as none have thus far been made on the precise question. But upon the whole, upon the form of liability in foreign currency which I have named, and such as fall fairly within their principle, I am of opinion that our jurisprudence will give the solution to the intrinsic difficulties of the case which I have stated.

It is supposed that the same public policy which forbids a discrimination between our two currencies in domestic transactions, will refuse to admit any depreciation of United States notes in the computation of the value of foreign currencies, and so insist upon the specie ratio between the coinages of the two countries as the measure of equivalents. But there is nothing in our legislation which prohibits domestic contracts from being made and enforced in values measured by paper money, and the great mass of transactions is so conducted. These foreign transactions necessarily are made and expressed in foreign currency. To apply to their enforcement by suit the specie measure of equivalency in Federal currency, and then permit their discharge in the same sum of paper, would be introducing a monstrous inequality, to the prejudice of foreign creditors, which might justly give offence. Indeed, our courts would thus be practically closed against the enforcement of foreign debts, and, of consequence, commercial credit, without which foreign commerce cannot be carried on, will fail.

WM. M. EVARTS.

New-York, Jan. 13.

Success of an American Racing-Horse in France.

A great trotting-match took place on the 1st in the Bois de Boulogne between the famous American trotter *Shepherd* and French horse *Express*, for £400. The Parisian sporting world was on the spot in great force. The horses looked in first-rate condition. *Shepherd* was driven by the owner's groom, and *Express* by Alfred Moyes. The course was two miles and a half. *Shepherd* took the lead, and maintained it to the last, winning by about 160 yards. The American trotter was the favorite; betting, three to one on *Shepherd*.

The Russian Monitors.

Department of State,
Washington, Feb. 13, 1865.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

Sir: Referring to your letter of the 23d of November last, in which you desire to obtain, through our Minister at St. Petersburg, information regarding the trial of the Russian monitors, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a report upon the subject, made by Vice-Admiral Crabbe, the Russian Minister of Marine, which accompanied a dispatch of the 16th ult. from Mr. Clay.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Copy.]

29th December, 1864.

The Minister of the Marine presents his compliments to His Excellency Gen. Clay, and has the honor to state, in answer to his note of the 5-17th inst., that our monitors are built exactly according to the American model of the *Passaic* class, with the addition of some of the latest improvements tested in America, which it has been found possible to introduce without making great alterations in vessels already considerably advanced in construction.

Vessels of this description have been so particularly tested and examined in their native country, that after the extensive report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to armored vessels, it would be difficult for us to add anything more to it at present.

Only two of our monitors have been able to navigate this year in the open sea—as the rest, having been finished late in the season, were deprived of the possibility of trying their qualities. However, all the observations made till now confirm all that has been known concerning the merits of these vessels, and we may in all justice express our perfect satisfaction with them.

The monitors having been built for the defence of our shallow roads and harbors, we have reason to think that we could not have chosen better vessels for this purpose, and we certainly do not regret our confidence in the genius of the inventor, and in the naval sense of the great naval power which first introduced them for her national defence.

Seizing this opportunity, Vice-Admiral Crabbe renews to His Excellency the Minister of the United States the assurance of his high consideration.

The Savannah Cotton Fleet.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 18.

Schooners *Henry Hobart*, *Thos. Jefferson*, and schooners Nos. 11, 17, and 18 of the Savannah Cotton Fleet, are at the Delaware Breakwater.

Disastrous Conflagration in Wooster-street.

Last evening, the two great cabinet and piano manufactories, Nos. 176 and 178 Wooster-street, were destroyed by fire, the upper portion of Public School building No. 10, at No. 180 Wooster-street, was considerably damaged, and the roof of Mrs. Monroe's dwelling, at No. 174, was crushed in by falling walls. The fire was first discovered in Messrs. Drouhard & Roy's French cabinet warehouse, No. 176, and thence the flames leaped through the combustible material on the upper and lower floors, and into the adjoining building, and in less than half an hour from the time of the first alarm the two buildings were a sheet of flame. The firemen now turned their attention to saving property in the immediate neighborhood of the conflagration; but notwithstanding the floods of water which they poured into the schoolhouse adjoining No. 178 and into Mrs. Monroe's house, No. 174, both buildings were materially damaged before the firemen gained mastery of the fiery element. At one time several dwellings on the west side of Wooster-street were in imminent danger of destruction; but they were, happily saved with little damage beyond a slight scorching. At about 10:30 the lofty walls of Nos. 176 and 178 fell and sent up dense volumes of sparks and cinders, which, being swept on the wind far over eastward, threatened Greene-street, Broadway, and Elm-street; but they kindled fire on only one roof—that of the Jewish Synogogue, in Greene-street. The flame was speedily extinguished by firemen, who clambered to the roof and applied their axes.

The losses are reported as follows: Mr. — Cardoza, and Messrs. Drouhard & Roys, on the third floor of Fo. 176, have made no estimate. Mr. Charles Kline, cabinet-makers, on the first, second, and fourth floors of No. 176, and on the fourth floor of No. 178, estimates his loss at $14,000, and is insured for $5,500 in the St. Lark's and another office. Messrs. Hardy & Co., cabinet-makers, on the first floor of No. 178, lost $3,000; but whether they are insured or not does not appear. Messrs. Daniel M. Devoe, carpenter, and James Van Riper, piano-forte manufacturer, occupying the second floor of No. 178, lost $12,000, and have but partial insurance. On the third floor of this building Messrs. Minot & Son had a piano-forte manufactory the value of which was $10,000; insurance unknown. Messrs. A. Pottier, cabinetmaker, and Jacob Kuhlman, varnisher, and John Adam Weber, polisher, occupying the fifth floor of No. 178 and the upper floor of No. 176, lost only about $3,500, and have but $600 insurance. The damage to the Wooster-street schoolhouse is estimated at $6,000, and to the roof of Mrs. Monroe's house at $1,500. The buildings Nos. 176 and 178, which were owned by Mr. Daniel M. Devoe, were valued at $20,000, and fully insured.

Several firemen were reported to have been seriously wounded by the falling of fire apparatus; but at a late hour last night the Eighth Precinct Police had heard of no accidents. The aggregate loss by this fire is believed to be not far from $75,000. The reporter was unable, in the hurry and excitement of last night, to make an accurate list of the insurance companies which have lost.

The Quota Fixed Under the Last Call.—At the request of the President, Gen. Delafield, Col. C. W. Foster, and Attorney-General Speed have examined the basis upon which Provost-Marshal Fry assigned the quotas under the last call for 300,000, and they find Gen. Fry's figures correct. There will therefore be no reduction in the quota as already fixed.

Dr. Clark's Lectures.—Rev. Dr. Clark, who has been delivering an interesting course of lectures on Europe, on Thursday evening last repeated his lecture on "London and Paris" before the garrison and convalescents at Fort Wood. The men were much pleased with the Doctor's lecture, and passed a unanimous vote of thanks for his generous contribution to their entertainment. Dr. Clark's example might be followed by popular lecturers generally with the happiest results.

Fire in Maiden-lane.—Early yesterday morning, a fire occurred in Mr. Matthew J. Byrne's cotton warehouse, on the second, third, and fourth floors of No. 100 Maiden-lane, and the building and stock were damaged to the extent of about $6,000. Mr. Byrne has $9,500 insurance in the Albany City, Norwich, Firemen's Fund and Grocers' offices. Mr. Wm. Terwilliger, dealer in iron safes, on the first floor, lost $100 from damage by water. He is insured for $9,900 by the Park, Globe and Star Companies. The fire originated from a scrap of lighted paper which fell from the hands of a girl who was passing through the cotton room.

Personating United States Detective Officers.—John McNeill and Charles Garvin, were apprehended, yesterday, and taken before Col. Baker, where also appeared Mr. John H. Harris, of No. 156 West Thirty-fifth-street, a stage-driver, who made affidavit that the prisoners had defrauded him of a small sum of money by representing that they were United States detective officers, and had a warrant for his arrest as a deserter. The evidence against the accused being conclusive, they were sent in irons to Fort Lafayette.

"A Word Before is Worth two After," we are told; and it is no less true than one dose of a preventive is worth many taken for the purpose of effecting a cure. By invigorating the digestion and regulating the secretions and the circulation with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, you enable the system to repel the approaches of disease, and have the same advantage over all atmospheric influences injurious to the health that a man clad in mail of proof would have in actual combat.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

Carman.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 18, after a lingering illness, Anthony L. Carman, in the 54th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 100 Adelphi-st., without further notice.

French.—Suddenly, at Sag Harbor, on Saturday evening, Feb. 11, Mary A., beloved wife of Stephen B. French, aged 27 years, 10 months and 11 days.

Jenkins.—At Jersey City, on Seventh Day, 18th inst., Jonathan Jenkins, in the 88th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Lawrence.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 17, Gideon Lee, youngest son of Josephine and Benjamin Lawrence, aged 4 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) morning, at 9 o'clock. Remains to be taken to Rockaway, L. I., for interment.

McCauley.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 18, Wm. McCauley, aged 55 years, of consumption.

Funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 133 West 36th-st. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Nichols.—On Friday, Feb. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Major Geo. Browne, No. 28 Washington-square, Mrs. Joanna C. Nichols, aged 77 years, widow of the late Charles C. Nichols, formerly of Boston.

Funeral services will be held this day, at 5 o'clock P. M. The remains are to be taken to Northampton, Mass., for interment.

Warner.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 17, Wm. P. Warner, M. D., only son of Marshall Warner, of Stockbridge, Mass.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 83 Montague-st., this day, (Sunday,) the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be removed to Stockbridge on the 20th inst.

SEND 60 CENTS FOR JAN., FEB. AND MCH. double Nos. ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, containing Poets, Philosophers, Warriors, Civilians, Murderers; the good and bad, the high and the low. Portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley—mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington, Napoleon. Also, the greatest Surgeons of the world, Harvey, Abernethy, Hunter, Cooper, Jenner, Mott and Carnochan. Also, Mr. Thomas Clark, Mr. Killbourne, Mr. Morrill, Walter Savage Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Gov. Fenton, Edward Everett, Maj. Davidson, Mr. Fry, Chas. Fourrier, Yankee Sullivan, Aristotle, &c., with Characters and Biographical Sketches. To secure the PICTORIAL DOUBLE NUMBERS with PHYSIOGNOMY, ETHNOLOGY—with Engravings—PHYSIOLOGY and PSYCHOLOGY, send at once. The two Nos. 40 cts. For the year, only $2. Address
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
NEW STYLES.
Black, white and red—THREE, FOUR and FIVE DOLLARS a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LOMBARD PINS,
For ladies' hair. New styles, just received from Paris. Two, three, five, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty to forty dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SCROFULA, CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., offers his TREATISE ON NATURE'S SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS, comprising 85 Specific Remedies, which cure the above diseases and all Impurities of the Blood, and the diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidney, Throat, Heart, Spleen, Stomach, Skin, and Membranes, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Diphtheria, Cancer, Tumors, Wen, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Piles, Fistula, Scurvy, Laryngitis, Epilepsy, Diabetes, Bright's Kidney Disease, Rheumatism (all phases,) Spermatorrhœa, Gout, Diarrhœa, Small Pox, Varioloid, White Swelling, Hip Complaint, Bilious, Typhoid, and Spotted Fevers, Jaundice, Congestion, Pneumonia, Opthalmia, Ulcers, Nose, Head, and Ear Discharges, Glandular Affections, Scald Head, Leprosy, Humors, Constipation, Epilepsy, Scurvy, Stricture, Varicocele, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Colic, Gravel and Stone, Salivation, Drug Diseases, General Debility, Chlorosis, and Mercurial, Seminal, Urethral, Nervous, Siphilitic, Urinary, Eruptive, Uterine and other female diseases. Arrangements will be made guaranteeing cures where the Old Pathies have proven powerless. Treatise ten cents and stamp, mailed. Apply by mail or personally. To Flushing is thirty minutes by 34th-st. ferry.

ANNA E. DICKINSON IN PLYMOUTH Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. H. W. Beecher presiding,) on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21. See advertisement under head of "Lectures."

CRANDALL SPRING HORSE CARRIAGES, Gigs, Propellers, &c., neatly repaired; also gigs altered to perambulators at the manufactory, No. 130 East 6th-st.

WANTED—COMPLETE FILES OF THE NEW-York daily *Tribune* and New-York *World*, from Jan. 1, 1861. Address W. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the Times Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEE-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. Burlingham will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. David Moore will preach at 3 P. M. Rev. Dr. Anderson will preach at 7½ P. M.

THE LAST JUDGMENT.—REV. CHAUNCEY Giles will lecture upon the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the new Church (Swedenborgian,) house of worship, on 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. Cheever will preach in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, SABBATH EVENING, on *The Reason of Doubt in the Soul*. Services at 7½.

ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIVER a lecture entitled, *A Plea for Labor*, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21. Rev. H. W. Beecher will preside.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner 9th-av. and 28th-st. A third service every SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERVICES IN THE WASHINGTON-ST. M. E. Church, (4th-st., near 6th-av.) commemorative of the payment of the church debt, will be held on SUNDAY, 19th inst. Rev. Dr. Foster will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Reunion of pastors and members at 3 o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 5½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Charles Shelling, of Chicago, at 7½ o'clock. Former pastors and members are cordially invited to be present. H. B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor

THE FOURTH OF A COURSE OF LECTURES on the History, Order, Doctrines and Worship of the body of Christians, known as the Catholic Apostolic Church, will be delivered by Rev. John S. Davenport, in the Hall of Dodworth's Studio Building, corner 5th-av. and 26th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Worship*.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., near Macdougal. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Sexton will be at the church every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of renting pews or seats.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M., on the *Comparative Worth of the World and Religion*, and at 7½ P.M. on the *Brazen Serpent*. Preaching every evening next week at 7½, except Saturday. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The fourth of the course of sermons before this association, will be preached in the First Baptist Church, Nassau-st., corner Liberty, to-morrow (SUNDAY EVENING), at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Pastor. Subject—*The Glory of the Gospel*. Young men are especially invited.

IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION A BLESSING OR A CURSE?—This subject will be discussed at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. Trall and other distinguished medical gentlemen will participate in the debate. Subject at 3 P. M.—*How should we Improve the Sabbath*. The public invited; seats free.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE REV. DR. DOWLING (Baptist) will preach the next of the course of sermons on Christian Union, on SUNDAY MORNING, at Rev. Dr. Fox's Church, (Methodist,) 7th-av., near 14th-st. In the evening Dr. Dowling will preach in his own church, Bedford-st.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, (HUDSON-ST., near Spring,) a lecture will be given by Rev. John Parker, on MONDAY EVENING next, 20th inst., for the benefit of the Sabbath School, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Anglo Saxon at Home*. Tickets 30 cents, to be had at the door. Doors open at 7½.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second-street. Preaching in the morning by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. Armitage, before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—REV. DR. JOHN DOWLING, in the morning, at Dr. Fox's Church, 7th-av., corner 14th-st. Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., for Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., 4th-st. And Rev. James Eells, D. D., for Rev. Dr. Spear, corner Amity and Clinton sts., Brooklyn at 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—Rev. C. R. Duffie, Rector. Sunday services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. The Sexton will provide strangers with seats.

REV. GEORGE F SEYMOUR WILL REPEAT the sermon recently preached in New-York, on *The History of the English Translation of the Bible*, in St. John's Church, Brooklyn, corner Washington and Johnson sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. John S. Inskip will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; and Rev. John K. Wardle, the Pastor, at 7½ o'clock P. M. To be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, 19th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seats free.

LIGHT ON THE TIME OF THE ADVENT.—Rev. J. V. Himes will preach in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, SABBATH, Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M. on Dan. 8: 13, 14. At 3 P. M., *Two Witnesses*, Rev. 11: 3. At 7 P. M., *The Seven Last Plagues*, Rev. 16. All are invited.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder Rufus Wendell, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

SPIRITUALIST'S SOCIETY—DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Mr. Willis will speak at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Man's Relations to the Physical and the Spiritual World*. 7½ o'clock—*The Holy Ghost or Spiritual Influences*. 3 o'clock Conference. Subject—*What is a Human Soul, and what are its Relations?* Seats free.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the fifth in a course of sermons on "The Distinguished Women of the Bible." Subject—*The Witch of Endor*.

PROPHETIC LECTURES.—THE FOURTH of the course on *Daniel*, by John Williams, on SUNDAY EVENING, at University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Daniel's Vision of the Four Beasts and Ten Horns*—*The Guilt and Judgment of the Old World*. Seats free

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 3d and 2d-avs. Sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Wm. McAllister. Collection in behalf of Tract Society of M. E. Church. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a funeral sermon on the late Mr Samuel Trenchard, by the Pastor, Rev. F Bottome.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs.—Second of a course of sermons by the pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker, on practical gospel subjects, (as illustrated by scenes in pastoral life.) SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 19. Subject—"*No Hope*." Service at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM (Swedenborgian).—Services every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court st. Lecture this evening by Rev. J. C. Ager. Subject—*The Divine Trinity*. Seats free.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the Fiftieth-street Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects—Morning—*Daniel* 3; evening—to be announced in the morning.

REV. E. CANFIELD, D. D., RECTOR OF Christ Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the Unitarian Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at the invitation of the Church of the Holy Trinity, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

"MONEY-GETTING"—BY SPECIAL REQUEST P. T. Barnum, Esq., will redeliver his celebrated lecture on *The Art of Money Getting*, in Prof. Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 6th av., on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their monthly meeting in the church of the Mediator, (Rev Mr. Irving's,) on Lexington-av., corner of 3[illegible]th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. Benjamin will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. E. R. Atwell at 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. S C. Keeler, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M.; seats free; strangers are cordially invited to attend; daily union prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS USUAL, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. *The Right Hand of Fellowship* will be given to several new members, at the close of the evening sermon. A cordial welcome to strangers.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—In Greene-st., near Canal, will be dedicated on SUNDAY, by Rev. Dr. George Junkin, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott at 3 P. M., and by Rev. Ths. Farmer at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF MISSIONARY MEETINGS will be held in the Sabbath-School Hall of the Lee-avenue R. D. Church, Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Messrs. Sumner and Robinson, of the School.

THE PROPHECIES EXPLAINED—S. S. Snow, Pastor of the true church of the Second Advent, will preach the Kingdom of God on Sunday at 3 o'clock, P.M., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Seats free for all.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. William H. Boole, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH, 22D-ST., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. W. H. Pendleton, Pastor, will preach morning and evening, Feb. 19. Service to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF Progress will meet at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Brother J. M. Peebles will speak at the usual hours. Seats free.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—The Praying Band will conduct the services in this church on SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Channing Unitarianism*.

REV. WM. HAGUE, D. D., FROM BOSTON, Mass., will preach in the Strong-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on the 19th inst; in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REV. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church on University-place, (late Dr. Pott's,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. E. F. Slafter, of Boston, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. O. Crattens, of Leroy, N. Y., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS CABINET.

Correspondence Connected with the Resignation of the Hon. James A. Seddon.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 18, 1865.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President:

SIR: I have been surprised to learn that, on a recent conference of the members of Congress from Virginia, they resolved, as a delegation, to advise you to reorganize your Cabinet by relieving all the present heads of departments. While this action operates with different influences on me than on the other members of the Cabinet, you will understand my feeling, that it ought to be, as it is, controlling with me. After such an expression of opinion on the part of the delegation from my own State, I could no longer fill my present position with its full measure of usefulness to you or the Confederacy. As a sense of duty has alone induced me to undertake and endure the incessant labors and anxieties of my office, I can have no hesitation in relinquishing it when a similar motive impels. I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation of the office with which you have honored me, and ask to be relieved as soon as it may comport with your convenience to appoint my successor. In him, I earnestly trust, you may find greater ability and a more satisfactory discharge of the duties of the department; but I venture to think he cannot be animated by a more sincere desire than has stimulated me to devote my full powers to sustain your Administration, and promote the vindication of our liberties and independence.

In retirement I shall cherish a grateful sense of the confidence you have reposed in me and a just appreciation of your character and eminent public services, and in the most limited sphere of private life shall not cease to render to you as the trusted Chief-Magistrate of the Confederacy, and to our great cause, whatever assistance I may be able to give.

Very truly yours,
JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: You are too well acquainted with the reasons which have delayed my answer to your letter of the 18th ultimo to need any explanation on the subject, and must be too well assured of my warm personal regard and official confidence to render necessary any expression of the regret I feel at being deprived of your aid and counsel at this critical juncture in our affairs.

I had hoped that further reflection would induce change in your views; but as this has not been the case, I am not at liberty to question the reasons for your decision. It is a matter exclusively for your private judgment whether you should be controlled by an expression of opinion on the part of the Virginia delegation in Congress that it would be advisable "to reorganize my Cabinet by relieving all the present heads of Departments." I have no objection to acquiesce in your conclusion that you cannot longer fill your present position without impaired usefulness, nor without doing violence to your feelings.

I cannot, however, recognize the propriety of your decision, because I cannot admit the existence of a power or right in the legislative department of the Government, or in any branch or part of it, to control the continuance in office of those "principal officers in each of the executive departments," whose choice the Constitution has vested in the Chief Magistrate; whose advice in writing he is empowered "to require," and whose tenure of office is exceptional, being made to depend expressly on "the pleasure of the President." The relations between the President and the heads of the executive departments are, from their nature, of the closest and most intimate character; they imply mutual confidence and esteem, and a general concurrence of opinion on the administrative policy of the Government, without also assuming as true the injurious supposition that the President has permitted them to pursue a policy at variance with his duty as chief of the executive department. The notion that, under our form of Government, an expression by the Legislature of want of confidence in the executive department is an appropriate exercise of constitutional power and should cause a change in the cabinet, is quite unfounded; and it is not difficult to see that it arises from a false analogy—that most fertile source of error. In Great Britain a vote of the House of Commons, expressing a want of confidence in the ministry, has a controlling influence, because the Parliament governs. With us it is the reverse. The two cases are so distinct as to be opposite rather than parallel to each other.

In Great Britain the ministry are the executive government. The sovereign rules, but does not govern. In the Confederacy the heads of departments neither rule nor govern.

In Great Britain, the sovereign is irresponsible, and "can do no wrong," and the ministry alone are responsible. In the Confederacy, the "President may do wrong," and is responsible for so doing. The remedy for his wrong-doing is impeachment by the House of Representatives.

The Senate is without power even to impeach, and can only act as Judges when the House impeaches.

In Great Britain, the crown being hereditary as well as irresponsible, the control of the people over the policy of the Government consists in refusing by their Commons the grant to the sovereign of supplies necessary to the carrying on of the Government.

In the Confederacy the people choose the President as well as the Congress, and by giving him a term of six years, and making the tenure of office of the Cabinet "his pleasure," have debarred himself the privilege of enforcing any changes of administrative policy during that term. It is known that this lengthy term of six years, without reëligibility, was conferred by our Constitution on the Executive for the express purpose of imparting stability to the Government, and withdrawing all motive for accruing popular favor at the expense of duty.

In Great Britain, the ministry are members of the Legislative Department, originate laws, guide administrations, exercise the appointing power to all offices, (the sovereign power being in practice purely nominal,) are apprised in advance of the grounds of a proposed vote of want of confidence, and have the power and means of defending themselves.

In the Confederacy, the exact reverse of all this is the case, and the heads of departments are not even admitted to the right of debate on subjects appertaining to their departments, as contemplated by the Constitution.

In Great Britain, even after a vote of censure, the ministry may dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country, which has not unfrequently reversed the vote.

The Commons are thus restrained from frivolous or unfounded charges, by the responsibility of making them at the peril of being discountenanced by the people, and thus losing their own seats.

In the Confederacy, the exact reverse of all this is again the case, and a vote of want of confidence would be free from all salutary restraint or responsibility.

It is needless to continue this exposition. It is too clear for doubt that the Legislative and Executive Departments deriving equally their existence from the vote of the people, it would be quite as proper for the Executive Department to express want of confidence in the Legislative Department, as for the latter to express distrust of the former.

In stating these views nothing is further from my intention than to deny to an enlightened public opinion, when deliberately formed after knowledge of facts, its just and legitimate influence. Such public opinion is almost invariably correct, and can rarely be disregarded without injury to the public weal.

My purpose is simply to deny that the declaration of a State delegation, or even a vote of one or both Houses, is entitled to be considered as the authoritative expression of real opinion or a requiring concession from a coördinate department of the Government.

I have been led into this digression by the peculiar circumstances which have given rise to your resignation. They are without precedent. I cannot, however, refuse to relieve you from duties which the action of your State delegation has rendered distasteful to you. That you have devoted yourself with entire singleness of purpose to the public welfare; that your labors have been incessant, your services important, and your counsels valuable to myself and to your colleagues, would be as readily attested by them as by myself. The regret that our official relations now end is relieved by the reflection that you will be near me, and by the assurance that I can ever call on you with confidence for any aid that you can render in private life. Our personal relations, so pleasant during our official intercourse, will not, I trust, be interrupted, and you carry with you in your retirement my warmest wishes for your health and prosperity. With cordial esteem, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 4, 1865.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 1st inst., accepting my resignation of the office of Secretary of War. I appreciate gratefully the confidence and approval you so kindly avow in reference to myself and my official course, and cannot too strongly express the gratification they afford me. Nor is that gratification alloyed by any contrariety of opinion on my part in the general views you have felt it appropriate to express in reference to the relations and obligations subsisting under our Constitutional system, between the Executive and his ministers on the one side, and the Legislature, or any part of it, on the other. Your exposition of those relations and the duties resulting are too lucid and just not to command the full concurrence of my judgment. I should regret if my action gave countenance to any opposing opinions, and I owe it to myself, no less than to you, and to the maintenance of sound constitutional principles, to disavow such construction. I have never recognized, nor do I in retiring admit of any claim of right on the part of the Legislature, or any portion or delegation in it, to dictate to the Executive, the selection or change of any of his officers, and, least of all, those holding the responsible and confidential relations of the Cabinet Ministers, or any of them to retire at their wish, or on their expression of a want of confidence. On the contrary, circumstances might exist which would exact from the Executive and his ministers, as a high duty resistance to such action of the Legislature or its members.

Special considerations, involving both sentiments and convictions of duty, yet in entire consistency with the constitutional views so ably presented by you, governed my course. While reluctant as I am to believe that the advice of the delegation in Congress from Virginia embodied the "enlightened public opinion" of the State, yet it necessarily had an imposing appearance of expressing the present feeling of the State, at least in relation to the member of your Cabinet who was her citizen. A Virginian, I have ever cherished peculiar pride in my State, and have felt the obligation to honor and heed her lightest voice. I deemed myself, therefore, bound to defer to what had the plausible semblance of her will; besides, as I have in my letter intimated, the expression of opinion from so influential a body as the delegation of my State, even though mistaken, could not fail to impair the confidence and capacity for usefulness which, in present exigencies, the Secretary of War should possess in the fullest possible measure. In this point of view, my retirement was due to the Confederacy and its course. To myself, I conceived it no less due; it was professed, and I had no reason to doubt, that the action of the Virginia delegation was taken in no factious or hostile spirit toward you, but, on the contrary, was induced by friendly, not less than patriotic feelings, and the desire to impart additional strength and confidence to our administration. What influence might be attached to the opinion of the delegation as to the members of the Cabinet from other States, it might naturally be expected not to be without weight as a manifestation of public opinion in reference to the member from their own State. It was therefore incumbent on me to disembarrass you from all feelings of delicacy or personal regard toward myself, which might hinder the freest exercise of your judgment in the selection of another Secretary, who would command more fully the confidence of the country and bring to its service greater influence and powers of usefulness.

I owed it to my colleagues of the Cabinet, that if, as might be supposed, they have been involved in an adverse opinion by the delegation from my own State from reluctance to move against the member from her alone, such cause should be promptly removed, and that in any event, whatever propriety existed for their separate action as a delegation, in the fact that there was a member in the Cabinet from their State, should no longer be allowed to continue to the prejudice of the entire Cabinet. It is, perhaps, but justice to myself, in this connection, to say that assurances were given to me that the action of the delegation had not been directed against me specially or separately, but still I could not be insensible that, being confined to one delegation, it might be construed otherwise, and in that view be left to operate, because of my relation to them, injuriously on others. My resignation at once swept away all such implications and left their opinions against others without such accessory justification or influence.

From these blended motives of sentiment and duty, my course was unhesitatingly taken, and though the privilege of serving the country in times like these is to be valued, and the honoring associations I have enjoyed are not parted with without pain, my subsequent reflections have only confirmed me in the correctness of my decision.

I have only to add renewed assurances of the honor and pleasure I feel in returning your personal as well as official esteem, and to say I shall be happy by all means in my power, by such modes as you suggest or otherwise, to further the accomplishment of your exalted duties, or to have the opportunity at any time of contributing to your personal prosperity and happiness.

Very truly yours,
JAMES A. SEDDON.

Report of the Religious Condition of Colleges, Prepared by the Society of Inquiry of Andover Theological Seminary.

Colleges.	State.	No. Students.	Professors of Relig'n	Stud'ts for ministry.	Conversions, 1864	Religious Condition.
Amherst College	Massachusetts	209	165	66	24	Good degree of prosperity.
*Bowdoin College	Maine	130	43	15	[illegible]	
*Brown University	Rhode Island	202	102	—	[illegible]	
*College of New-Jersey	New Jersey	225	110	50	[illegible]	
Dartmouth College	N. Hampshire	183	46	12	[illegible]	Interest early in the year.
Dickinson College	Pennsylvania	125	45	13	[illegible]	Steady earnest feeling among Christians.
*Genesee College	New York	114	76	—	[illegible]	
Hamilton College	New York	187	88	35	[illegible]	"Hopeful, if not encouraging."
Harvard University	Massachusetts	385	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	Some hopeful tokens.
*Jefferson College	Pennsylvania	130	65	45	[illegible]	
*Madison University	New-York	113	90	69	[illegible]	
Middlebury College	Vermont	65	25	15	[illegible]	Interest more than usual after College Fast.
Pennsylvania College	Pennsylvania	114	63	38	[illegible]	"Great want of spirituality."
Rutgers College	New-Jersey	74	38	40	[illegible]	"No especial interest."
Union College	New-York	185	40	23	[illegible]	"No unusual feeling."
University at Lewisburgh	Pennsylvania	76	33	24	[illegible]	Considerable interest.
University at New-York	New-York	95	30	20	[illegible]	Interesting and full of promise.
University at Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	110	23	10	[illegible]	Unusually encouraging.
*University at Rochester	New-York	104	31	14	[illegible]	
Washington College	Pennsylvania	92	71	30	[illegible]	Revival in progress.
Wesleyan University	Connecticut	112	97	38	[illegible]	
Williams College	Massachusetts	187	102	37	44	"Abroad; and, as we trust, a genuine work of grace."
Yale College	Connecticut	455	125	25	[illegible]	Great need of awakening.
Total, 1864, 23 colleges		3671	1609	684	149	
Total, 1863, 26 colleges		3825	1764	658	162	

* Statistics of 1863.—These colleges failed to answer our inquiry after their religious condition in season for publication.

Amherst.—The freshmen class, which entered since the religious interests, has a smaller proportion of candidates for the ministry than any class in the history of the college.

Harvard.—Three have joined the college church, and several other churches. "At the request of many students," a series of religious meetings has been instituted, largely attended, and with manifestly increasing interest. Of three religious societies in college, one has gained greatly in vitality, while the others have been conducted with unabated religious success.

University of Pennsylvania.—Students reside at home. "For the first time in many years a religious meeting is held at the college hall once a fortnight, which is well attended by the students and with great apparent interest."

Williams College.—The first general awakening for several years began in the senior class, about the time of the College Fast. The feeling was much increased by the solemnities of that occasion, and the whole college was deeply affected.

Yale.—A few conversions during the year. The proportion of candidates for the ministry is small.

J. E. WRIGHT.

Arrest of a Supposed Rebel Spy.

A MAN IN FEMALE ATTIRE.

From the Cleveland Leader, Feb. 14.

On Saturday two young "women," apparently about 20 years old, were arrested by Commissioner KIRKPATRICK, at the instigation of the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, to whom they had applied for transportation to Washington, on suspicion that one of them was a man, which on examination proved to be the case. They gave their names as CHARLOTTE ANDERSON and EMMA ——.

The girl EMMA states that she lived in Erie, but latterly in this city; that she had been acquainted with "CHARLOTTE" some weeks, but had no suspicion that "LOTTIE" was a man. She is seemingly a modest and truthful girl and as there appeared no reason to doubt her story she was not put in close confinement but is at the home of Commissioner KIRKPATRICK.

The person "Charlotte," when charged with masculinity, grew very indignant, and it was only by force that "she" submitted to the military investigation, which proved that "she" is a "he." He was locked up in the city prison on suspicion that he is a rebel spy.

CHARLES ANDERSON, as he calls himself, is very feminine in appearance, and has a soft and low feminine voice whenever he chooses to use it. When dressed as a man he has the appearance of a girl in disguise, and when dressed in tasteful female attire it is exceedingly difficult to doubt the feminity. His accomplishments are varied. He is a dead shot with a pistol, a splendid horseman, can talk three languages fluently, can dance admirably, play the piano, do fine sewing, embroider, knit and crochet equal to any woman. His statement is as follows:

The State of Ohio Cuyahoga County ss.—My name is Charles Anderson; was born in Hamburg, Germany; came to America about fifteen years since; my father is dead, my mother lives in Erie, Penn.; I enlisted first in July, 1863, in the Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania; left that regiment in July, 1864; being sent to Chattanooga by ——, I put on women's clothes, representing myself to Major Wells as a woman; he furnished me the clothes; I went from there to New-York City; I remained in New-York till October, then went to Cincinnati; stayed there till I enlisted in November, 1864, in the Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; I was sent to the front; I stayed with the regiment till about a month ago; Feb. 10, 1865, I was out of money and was trying to get transportation back to my regiment; I called on the Ladies' Aid Society for help and failed; remained at the Burnett House, and this morning called on Clark Warren for transportation, where I was at the time of my arrest; I am a member of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, Company D; I adopted the course I have pursued to get home, and was intending to go back to my regiment; I came through City Point on my way home; I saw Gen. Patrick, Acting Provost Marshal at City Point; I told him that I was a girl; he told me to go home, and he told me he gave the Captain of the Provost Guard all necessary papers to protect me and pass me, that I might go home if I would stay there; I told the Lieutenant in charge that I was coming back; I was sent to the Sanitary Commission, and the State Agent furnished me transportation to Cleveland; I had a little money left; paid my way to Cincinnati and back home.

There is thought to be no truth whatever in the statement, as he appears to know nothing of the localities or persons of those places.

Certain evidence makes it more than suspicious that he is a rebel spy.

The Sherman Family.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

When a man becomes famous there is a disposition on the part of the human race in general to look after his ancestors. So we find, in our exchanges, a good deal said of the stock from which Gen. SHERMAN sprung, and the fact that the German papers have claimed him as a native of Amsterdam (we believe,) illustrates the inaccuracy of the statements printed. We suppose it to be of but little importance to Gen. SHERMAN, or to any one else, who his ancestors were, but if it is worth while to say anything about them it is proper to be accurate, and it is only fair that the errors already afloat should be corrected. The following statement is authentic:

The local records of Connecticut, which are the best in the world, furnish ample and accurate material. A book of some local note, COTHREN's *History of Ancient Woodbury*, gives the complete genealogy of the SHERMAN family, from the arrival, in 1635, of SAMUEL SHERMAN, the common ancestor, in Stratford, Conn. He was a man of some note in his time—a Puritan of the CROMWELL school, and one of the original proprietors of Woodbury, Conn., where the family settled. His descendant, DANIEL SHERMAN, was cotemporaneous with ROGER SHERMAN, but the relation between them was several degrees removed. DANIEL SHERMAN was evidently a man of considerable ability and great influence. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, in Connecticut, during the entire Revolution, and served for sixty-five consecutive sessions, or thirty-two and a half years, as the representative of his native town, in the General Assembly of Connecticut. A good many anecdotes are told of him, which prove him to have been full of humor, as well as of sense. He died shortly after the adoption of the Constitution. His son, TAYLOR SHERMAN, was Gen. SHERMAN's grandfather. TAYLOR was a lawyer in Norwalk, Connecticut, and became a Judge. He was one of the commissioners sent by the State of Connecticut to designate the "fire lands" in Ohio, now comprising the counties of Huron and Erie. These lands were ceded by Connecticut to the sufferers by the fire of the British and tories of the war of the Revolution, and were afterward subdivided among the "sufferers." This duty, with the ownership of some of those lands, probably directed the attention of the oldest son of TAYLOR SHERMAN—CHARLES R. SHERMAN—to Ohio.

In 1810, when just of age, he emigrated to Ohio, starting for Cincinnati, but was detained by the high waters of the Hockhocking at the town of Lancaster, then a mere hamlet. He settled in Lancaster as a lawyer, soon attained eminence, and became Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1823. He died in 1829, while on the bench, at Lebanon, Ohio. By the concurring testimony of all the old lawyers of Ohio, he had rare abilities as an advocate, and was a genial, liberal and very popular citizen. He left six sons, of whom five are now living. Gen. SHERMAN was born in 1820. CHARLES T. SHERMAN, who has been published as his uncle, is his eldest brother. Senator SHERMAN is three years his junior.

The Philadelphia Street Railways.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 15.

City passenger railroads are a kind of close corporations; very little is known about them except to the persons connected with them. The public see the immense number of cars which are employed on all the roads, and make their estimates accordingly of the business of the companies. These are more or less correct according to the means at command to base such calculations upon. But nothing is heard from the companies themselves, beyond their half-yearly announcement of dividends, of their profits and expenses, except once a year, when the annual return has to be made to the Auditor-General of the State. As these are sworn statements, the figures must necessarily be taken as correct. The report for the year 1864 has just been printed at Harrisburgh, and a copy of it, now in our possession, gives the amount of cost of the railroads of our city, the number of passengers carried over the roads, the receipts and expenses and the dividends declared. Eleven roads show the number of passengers carried to be nearly thirty millions. Returns of the receipts and expenditures of thirteen roads show their receipts to be $2,173,167, and their expenses $1,675,517. Twelve roads declared dividends in 1864. Five did not. The number of passengers carried over each road is as follows:

	Passengers.
Citizens' (Southwark)	3,250,000
Frankford and Southwark	4,900,000
Fairmount	1,729,000
Fairmount and Arch-street	1,705,000
Green and Coates	2,919,908
Lombard and South	1,200,000
Phila. City (Tenth and Eleventh.)	2,631,160
Philadelphia and Darby	334,926
Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry	1,892,956
Second and Third	7,500,000
Thirteenth and Fifteenth	1,750,000
Total	29,813,110

There are no returns from the West Philadelphia, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, Germantown, Ridge-avenue and Hestonville roads.

The cost of maintaining these roads, the receipts from them, and the dividends declared are given as follows:

	Expenses.	Receipts.	Div.
Citizens'	101,138	162,367	8½
Frankford and Southwark	170,868	251,897	8
Fairmount	95,053	95,355	none
Fairmount and Arch	73,710	77,532	7½
Green and Coates	114,282	166,775	6.20
Girard College	80,918	108,861	4
Germantown	[illegible]	176,630	none
Hestonville	55,544	59,473	none
Lombard and South	48,123	54,040	none
Philadelphia City	74,938	133,462	9
Philadelphia and Darby	26,152	33,448	2
Gray's Ferry	58,372	79,592	6
Ridge Avenue	32,476	37,334	none
Second and Third	278,347	354,773	10
Seventeenth and Nineteenth	37,081	41,260	5
Thirteenth and Fifteenth	92,081	116,912	5
West Philadelphia	189,456	220,672	10

The capital stock, authorized by law, of all the roads amount to $8,952,450. The amount subscribed, $6,076,400. The actual amount paid in, $2,694,474. The amount of floating debt, $1,276,217.

From these facts the public can judge for themselves of the profits of the City Passenger Railroads in the last year.

The Connecticut State Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Connecticut Union State Convention at its recent session:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and rejoice in his reëlection.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a most vigorous prosecution of the war, and are utterly opposed to any settlement of our national difficulties except on the basis of the unconditional submission to the United States of those in rebellion against the Government.

Resolved, That we congratulate the State of Connecticut and the nation upon the passage of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and that we thank our delegates in Congress for their unanimous vote in its favor.

Resolved, That we denounce and repudiate the doctrine of State rights as asserted and upheld by the rebel leaders, and adopted by the self-styled Democratic party of the State of Connecticut in its recent convention.

Resolved, That our lasting gratitude is due to our brave soldiers and sailors who are defending the Government against an armed rebellion, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the families and friends of those who have fallen in defence of the Union.

Resolved, That the State ticket selected by this convention deserves the entire confidence and cordial support of every voter in Connecticut.

The reading of the third resolution was greeted with great applause, and was adopted amid much enthusiasm.

The following resolution was then presented and adopted amid loud cheering:

Resolved, That in the brilliant attack on Fort Fisher, resulting in one of the most important victories of the war, due to the combined and harmonious efforts of the army and navy, we are proud of the genius of that brave Connecticut soldier, ALFRED H. TERRY, who commanded the land forces and won an imperishable renown for himself, his State and the country.

The Constitutional Amendment.

VIEWS OF GEN. M'CLERNAND.

Gen. J. A. MCCLERNAND has written a letter expressing his gratification at the passage of the Constitutional amendment through Congress. He says:

Slavery has long been a disturbing element in American politics. It has been made a subject of reckless demagogueism by extreme partisans for many years. It has served as a means of breaking up the old constitutional parties and of establishing on their ruins geographical parties. The Democratic party was broken up by it, because it was a Union party and stood in the way of the scheme of national dismemberment. Later, it blasphemously proclaimed its immaculacy by a provision in the organic law of the *pseudo* Confederacy claiming for it indefeasibility and perpetuity. It is written, however, that "pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall," and so it has been with slavery. It is now dead—*virtually* dead by the act and consent of both parties to the present sanguinary struggle. The rebels are rapidly emancipating their slaves, under the pressure of military necessity, and are transferring them to their armies to fill up their depleted ranks. We are doing the same thing, not only to strengthen our armies, but to weaken our foe. All that remains of slavery is to bury its corpse.

Whether loyal slave-holders are entitled to indemnity for the value of their slaves taken into the service of the United States, is a question properly addressing itself to the consideration of Congress, in view of all the circumstances of the case.

The objection that it was not competent for Congress to propose such an amendment to the Constitution, or for the States in their federal character to ratify it, is, in my judgment, wholly untenable. Mr. COX, of Ohio, in his reply to Mr. PENDLETON, late Democratic candidate for Vice-President, and Mr. MCCONNEL, Senator from Morgan, in our Legislature, have, I believe, placed the question upon its true ground. That ground is the sovereign and unalienable right of the people, now and ever, here and everywhere, to change, alter or abolish their Constitution of government, at their own discretion, either by their own primary action, or by that of their authorized representatives. The right to do this is a revolutionary right, competent to be asserted by force, as in the case of the American Colonies, or peaceably, as provided in the Federal Constitution, and as in the present case.

Under a clause in the Constitution any number of States, not less than three-fourths of the whole number, have as good right to abolish slavery in South Carolina, as Carolina herself has to do the same thing. If the question be asked why? I answer, because she has so expressly agreed in the Federal Constitution—because it is so nominated in the bond to which she has voluntarily affixed her signature and become a party. It would be strange indeed that the people in their sovereign capacity have the right to abolish the republic and establish a monarchy, or an oligarchy, or an aristocracy, or a theocracy in its stead, and yet not have the right to prohibit the existence of slavery within their jurisdiction. Such an argument invests slavery with a higher sanction than Republicanism. By proving too much it proves nothing. Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

Improvement of the Hudson.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT CHAPTER 105, LAWS OF 1864, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

The commissioners appointed by the Legislature to superintend and control the expenditure of the appropriation made at the session of 1864, have continued the improvement of the channel of the river on the same general plan commenced by the United States Government in 1834, and continued up to and including 1839, under the superintendence of Capts. A. TALCOTT and HENRY BREWERTON and Lieut. RUFUS KING, of the United States Engineer Corps, and adopted also by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of this State in 1863.

The plan of improving the navigation by constructing parallel dykes, or piers, in order to narrow and straighten the channel at points where, by reason of an unusual width of the river and a consequent sluggish current, bars and shoals have been formed by the deposit of sand and other material, has in every case been a marked success.

Where such piers have been constructed, and the obstructions removed by dredging, the accelerated velocity of the water has served, by a scouring process, to make the improvement effective and permanent.

When dredging alone has been resorted to, to meet the present requirements of the trade, without the construction of piers to prevent the deposit of material, the improvement is mostly of a temporary character, and the excavation must of necessity be repeated.

The policy and economy of constructing dykes where they are required, as soon as practicable, is apparent.

The United States works having been neglected and without repair for twenty-five years, have become much dilapidated, and require attention to prevent the removal or destruction of the "overslaugh" and other bars, to remove and obviate which they were originally constructed, and long served an excellent purpose. The commissioners have found it necessary to expend out of the appropriations of 1863 and 1864 the sum of $15,242 49, in repairing breaches in them which were on the increase, and were destroying their usefulness.

During the past season, owing to the severe and long-continued drouth, the water in the river has been at a lower stage than has been known for many years, notwithstanding which, less detention of vessels has been experienced than in any year, for the same period. Much has been accomplished toward improving the navigation, but much remains to be accomplished to make it what the requirements of the immense traffic from and to the canals of the State imperatively demand.

The commissioners of 1863 and 1864, in the execution of their trust, have, in the progress of the improvement, given precedence to the points where the obstructions to the navigation have been the most serious. The first in importance was found to be at the bar known as the "Coeyman's Crossover." Where the channel, previous to 1863, was narrow, crooked and shoal, it is now wide, deep and easily navigated. No impediment has existed at that point during the past season; not a single vessel has been known to have grounded in or near the channel.

Next in importance was the bar at Castleton, known as the "Shad Island Bar." The improvements at this point were commenced in 1863 and 1864. The obstructions are permanently removed.

The next most important work was found to be at Cedar Hill, to improve which a dyke has been commenced, but at the close of the river, by ice, was left in an unfinished state. An expenditure of about $20,000 will be necessary to complete it.

The appropriation of 1864 was $134,326 63, of which the following amounts have been expended, viz.:

Payment of bills for work performed and materials furnished in 1863, in excess of the appropriation	$34,326 63
Extending and completing dyke at Coeymans	10,300 61
Extending and completing dyke at Castleton	25,524 26
Dyke at Staats' (not completed)	27,996 75
Dredging at Coeymans	3,592 00
Dredging at Cedar Hill	5,280 00
Dredging at [illegible]	850 00
Dredging at Catskill	5,000 00
Dredging at [illegible] Hook	2,085 00
Dredging at Cuyler's Bar	4,689 00
Repairing breach in United States dyke, at Fort Schuyler	6,528 48
Repairing breach in United States dyke, below Albany	5,200 53
Sand and stone boats	1,163 28
Miscellaneous expenses	1,245 96
Total	$123,782 50
Leaving an unexpended balance of	544 13

WM. B. TAYLOR,
State Engineer and Surveyor.
THOMAS SCHUYLER,
ALFRED VAN SANTVOORD,
JOHN W. HARCOURT,
L. H. TUPPER,
Commissioners.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1865.

TWO OF OUR STATE SENATORS.—Of Senators BELL and ANDREWS, who went to Washington under an appointment of Gov. FENTON, in regard to the draft, a correspondent of the Utica *Herald* thus writes:

"The Governor made a wise choice in his agents. Your readers know my estimate of Senator BELL, for in former letters I have frequently borne testimony to his ability and fidelity as a public servant, as well as to his personal worth, in all the walks of life, and I need not say more now. But of Senator GEORGE H. ANDREWS, of Otsego County, I may be permitted to express the opinion of an impartial observer. He is an eminently practical man, possessed of a keen, penetrating, and powerful mind. As a debater, he is clear, earnest, forcible, and remarkably logical. He grasps all his adversary's points, arranges them in their natural order, states them fairly, and then dissects them with a master hand, sometimes employing, with solid argument, a fine spice of sarcasm. He is not always on his legs, like some of the word-spouts here; he never speaks except when he has something to say that is worth saying, and never fails to command respectful attention. Withal, Senator ANDREWS is a gentleman of pleasing address, who wins all hearts by his genial qualities. You should hear him some day in the Senate, tearing away the sophistries of MURPHY, riddling the false positions of SHAFER, or turning a point squarely on to the loquacious, and sometimes witty, FIELDS—and I think you would concur in my estimate of the man. Now, I want to say here, what 'tis but simple justice to say, that Senators BELL and ANDREWS are justly entitled to the gratitude of the people of the State for the ability with which they discharged their mission at Washington."

DEATH OF RICHARD MORRIS.—This gentleman, son of the late Gen. JACOB MORRIS, and eldest grandson of LEWIS MORRIS, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died at his residence, Upton Park, in the town of Butternuts, this county, on the 2d of February, aged 82 years. He was born in Philadelphia, on the 18th of September, 1782, receiving baptism from the venerable Bishop WHITE, Chaplain of the first Congress. JACOB MORRIS, his father, was a prominent officer in the Revolutionary army, serving as Aid to General CHARLES LEE. He was an active participant in most of the battles of the Revolution, taking a distinguished part in the gallant defence of Fort Moultrie. In the year 1787 he moved to Otsego county with his family, and settled on a tract of land given him by his father, LEWIS MORRIS, and now known as the Morris Land Patent. RICHARD MORRIS was an unambitious man, caring more for the endearments of domestic life, and agricultural pursuits, than for empty honors. He was known and beloved by his neighbors and friends, for his many unobtrusive acts of benevolence, and his spirit of enterprise in every good work.—*Cooperstown Republican, Feb. 16.*

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. HYDE.—The funeral of the late Mrs. MARY HYDE was attended yesterday from the residence of her husband's father, ROSWELL HYDE, in Hubbard-street. It was a large funeral. Rev. Mr. STRONG and Rev. Mr. LAMPHEAR conducted the exercises. Her remains were buried in the family lot in Evergreen Cemetery. Among the persons present on the mournful occasion, were the near relatives and friends of the deceased and of her unfortunate husband; her father, who came from Milford, the Provost-Marshal of the Second Congressional District, Deputy-Marshal AUGUSTUS PUTNAM, and all the clerks and employes attached to the office of the Board of Enrollment in this city, and other persons officially connected with the recruiting service. Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. HYDE, who, while bearing himself with moderation, appears to be fully sensible of his loss, and the peculiarly painful position in which he is placed. Toward evening—some time after the funeral—Constable JOHN MCGEE arrested Mr. HYDE, on a document issued by the Grand Juror, Col. GEORGE M. GARDINER, and in about an hour Mr. HYDE gave bonds—or a friend did for him—in the sum of $1,000, to appear this morning, at 8 o'clock, before Judge HOLLISTER, to answer to whatever complaint or charge might be brought against him. We [illegible] that there will be any trial of this sad affair to-day, as in case the State shall wish an investigation, witnesses will have to be summoned, which will take time. We saw Mr. HYDE at the office of the Chief of Police. He expressed a desire to have all the facts of his melancholy story laid before the officers of justice, and has no doubt of establishing the truth of his statements as he made them to the police on the night of the death of Mrs. HYDE. We understand that T. E. DOOLITTLE, Esq., is acting as HYDE's counsel.—*New-Haven Journal, Feb. 17.*

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—Counterfeit $10 bills on the Union Bank of Haverhill, Mass., and of the same denomination on the State Bank of Newark, N. J., were circulated the past few evenings about South Brooklyn. Several arrests were made.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.—Last summer, after the public exhibition in this city of Mr. W. T. CARLTON's very meritorious painting, entitled "Watch-Meeting, Dec. 31, 1862—or, Waiting for the Hour"—the Hour of Emancipation under the President's Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1865—it was deemed eminently fitting that it should be purchased by subscription, and presented to President LINCOLN, as a mark of personal respect, and warm appreciation of his act, whereby more than three millions of fetters were broken, and a death-dealing blow was virtually given to the entire system of chattel slavery. The list of subscribers was headed by Gov. ANDREW, and composed of some of our most respected citizens—the sum raised amounted to $500. The painting was duly forwarded to Washington, accompanied by an explanatory and congratulatory letter to the President; but, though the safe arrival of it at the White House was ascertained, its receipt has remained unacknowledged till now. The reason for this is satisfactorily given in the following ingenuous and appreciative letter just received by us from Mr. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1865.

MY DEAR MR. GARRISON: I have your kind letter of the 21st of January, and can only beg that you will pardon the seeming neglect occasioned by my constant engagements. When I received the spirited and admirable painting, "Waiting for the Hour," I directed my Secretary not to acknowledge its arrival at once, preferring to make my personal acknowledgement of the thoughtful kindness of the donors; and waiting for some leisure hour, I have committed the discourtesy of not replying at all.

I hope you will believe that my thanks, though late, are most cordial, and I request that you will convey them to those associated with you in this flattering and generous gift.

I am, very truly, your friend and servant,
A. LINCOLN.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Esq.

—*Boston Liberator, Feb. 17.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 18, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R.	111¾	400	N. Y. Cen.	112¾
55,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	111¾	100	do	112⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..R	110½	100	do.....s10	112⅛
60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C	111⅞	100	do	112¾
44,000	do...new iss.	110⅝	400	do.....s30	112
10,000	do. new is. b30	110⅝	100	do	112⅛
24,000	do...new iss.	110⅝	300	do	112
20,000	U.S. 6s, 10-40s C.	102½	500	do.....c	112⅜
5,000	do	102⅛	100	do	112⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74...C.		100	Erie Railway	74½
	Indorsed	103	700	do	74½
10,000	Trea. N. 7 3-10s,		100	do.....s10	74
	Apl. & Oct.	116	100	do.....b30	74¼
5,000	Mo. State 6s	66⅜	100	do.....b30	74¼
1,000	do	67	1000	do	74
2,000	M. 6s iss. to Pa-		100	do	74⅜
	cific R.	72	200	Mar. Min. Co.	11¾
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	56⅜	400	do	12
10,000	O. & Miss. C.	26¾	100	Hudson R. R....s30	106½
10,000	do	26⅝	200	Reading R.	112
2,000	do	26¾	100	do.....b15	112
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	103⅜	200	do	111⅞
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8's,		200	do	111⅞
	New Loan	117	200	do	112¼
1,000	Han & St.J.L.G.	93	200	M. S. & N. I.	6⅞
25,000	Amer Gold.....c	204⅜	400	do	6¾
20	B'k of Commerce	110	100	do	65¾
25	Shoe & Leath. B'k	108	100	Ill. Cen. R....s10	118⅜
12	Cen. National B'k	105	100	do.....c	119
10	Metropolitan Bk	120	200	Clev. & Pitts	82½
100	Del. & Hud. C. Co	170	100	Chic. & N W	34¼
150	do	172	100	do	34⅜
100	Cum. Coal Pr. s10	56	200	C. & N. W. Pr	64⅜
100	do.....s10	56¼	600	do	64⅜
100	do.....b30	56⅜	200	do.....s10	64
600	do	56⅜	100	do	64
500	do	56⅛	200	do.....s10	63¾
200	do	56	40	Chic & R. I. R	96
100	do	56⅛	300	do	95⅞
100	Quick. M. Co...b30	85	100	do	95¾
300	Smith & Par. Gold	6¾	350	P., Ft. W. & C	96
100	Cen. Coal Co	46¾	100	do	95¾
100	Penn. Coal Co...b30	185	100	Chi. & Alt.	92
100	Han. & St. J. R	30	100	do	91½
300	Mil. & Pr.Du C.	47			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	200	Ill. Cen. R.	119⅜
20,000	do.....s3	26¾	100	do.....b3	119⅜
10,000	do	26⅞	100	do	119⅜
100	N. Y. C. R...x-d.s3	112¾	300	Chic. & R. I.	96⅛
100	do.....s10	112⅝	50	Chi. & N. W.	34½
200	Erie Rail.....x-d	74⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pr s10	[illegible]
200	do.....s3	74⅛	100	do.....b10	64⅜
500	do	74⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C. s3	96½
800	do.....b3	74⅛	300	do	96¾
100	do.....b4	74⅜	700	do	96⅞
200	do.....b10	74⅜	100	do.....b3	96⅞
100	do.....c	74⅛	250	Cum. Coal	56⅜
200	Hudson R. R.	107⅜	300	do.....s3	56⅜
100	Reading R....b10	113	100	do	56⅛
500	do.....c	113⅛	500	do	56⅝
200	do.....c	113	100	do.....b3	56⅜
200	do.....b10	113⅜	300	do	57
200	do.....b3	113⅛	100	do.....s3	57
200	do	113⅛	100	do	57¼
400	do	113⅛	300	do	57⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	112	100	do	57⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. x-d.s3	65½	200	Mar. Min. Co....b3	12
300	do.....b3	65⅜	200	do.....b60	12
100	do	65⅜	100	do	11⅞
100	do	65⅜	100	do	11¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	83¼	200	do.....s3	11⅞
200	do.....b10	83⅜	300	do	12

SATURDAY, Feb. 18—P. M.

The day has been a quiet one in the Stock Exchange, the Railway movement being especially dull. The Gold Room is ¾@1 ⅌ cent. higher than on Friday, and a partial attempt was made by the speculators to produce a substantial rally from the stereotyped range through the week of 203½@205 ⅌ cent.

On Wall-street there was a fair business done in Government Stocks, at about Friday's prices, but the non receipt of the European mail of Feb. 4, from Boston, somewhat delayed the further transactions in 5-20s.

Only one Board of the Stock Exchange was held. On the Street, the following quotations were made at 3 o'clock, as compared with Friday afternoon; the Railways better than at the Board:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅝	102⅝	Pittsburgh	82¾	83¾
U. S. 5-20's	111¾	111¾	Northwest	34½	34⅜
T. Certificates	98⅜	98⅜	N. West Pref.	64⅜	64⅜
N. Y. Central	112¼	112¾	Rock Island	95⅜	96¼
Erie	74	74⅜	Fort Wayne	95⅝	96¾
Hudson	106¾	107⅜	Cum'land Coal.	56⅜	57¼
Reading	111¾	113⅜	Quicksilver	84⅜	84⅜
Mich. Southern	64⅜	65⅜	Mariposa	11¾	11¾
Illinois Cen.	118⅝	119⅝	Ohio & M. Certfs	26¾	26¾

The subscriptions to the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Loan were with

Fisk & Hatch	$600,000
First National Bank	400,000
Ninth National Bank	400,000
E. Lambert	100,000

The week's subscriptions through the Ninth National Bank reached $1,630,150.

Only $59,936 in Gold and Silver went out to-day on the European steamer, making for the entire week an export of $100,882.

The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of the Republic	104
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. Amer.	106
Merchants'	117	Hanover	104
Mechanics'	108	Irving	107
America	137	Shoe and Leather	107
City	180	Continental	98
North River	108	St. Nicholas	103
National	110	Marine	145
Merchants' Exchange	98	Commonwealth	106
State of New-York	120	Manuf's & Merch'ts'	102
Commerce	109	Import'rs' & Traders'	107
American Exc.	160	Central National	104
Pacific	165	Fourth National	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	103	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	100	Del., L. & W. 1sts	111
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	112	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	96
Erie 1st mort., '68	102	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	80
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	109	Tol. & Wab. int. bonds.	80
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	101	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	103
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	99	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	100
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1st m., '77	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st. mort	103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m.s.f. '85	106	N. J. Cen. 2ds	109
Harlem 1st. '69-72	103	Rar'n & Del Bay 1st m.	12
M. C. n. 1st m. 8 ⅌ c. '82	117	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	107
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts.	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	99
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d mort.	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds.	80
N. Ind. Goshen L., '68.	95	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds. con.	90
Ill. Central 7 ⅌ c. '75	113	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m.	47
Alton & T. H. 1sts	96½	Chi. & Alt S. F.	100
Alt. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	88	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	104
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Chi. & Al. Income	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90½	Ohio & Miss 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	84	Marietta & Cin., 1sts	95

One of our Stock Brokers, who had repeatedly, of late, suspected improper liberties with his dispatches through the telegraph office, last evening manufactured a *decoy* in the shape of a dispatch from down town to his friend at the Evening Exchange in Fifth-avenue, to the purport that Cairo news advised of the recognition of the rebel Confederacy by MAXIMILIAN of Mexico. His friend being duly posted as to the object of the *decoy*, found the substance of the dispatch in the Evening Exchange before him in the hands of no less than four different parties, who were bidding for gold on the strength of this marvelous *information*. And, curious enough, the story was repeated in the Gold-Room in William-street this forenoon, after the object of exposing the wrong-doing in the telegraph office had been accomplished, and the whole affair freely circulated in the Stock Exchange Board. The offence of exposing or repeating, or in any way acting upon confidential dispatches passing through the hands or under the eye of telegraphic operators or clerks is made a penal one, and the punishment of the law will assuredly be tested before long if the practice be persisted in.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* states that Mr. S. C. CORNISH, well known in mercantile circles here, and for many years an associate editor of the *Shipping and Commercial List* of this city, leaves by the California steamer, on Monday, for San Francisco, to take charge of the financial and commercial department of the San Francisco *Bulletin*. Though a young man in point of years, Mr. CORNISH is in reality an old journalist. He has been literally bred to the business, and is thoroughly conversant with all its requirements. He will prove a valuable acquisition to the editorial force of an enterprising cotemporary on the Pacific coast.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D JONES, Cashier
SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
OF ST. LOUIS,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.
Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.
Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.
E. D. JONES, Cashier.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Feb. 25	New-York	Glasgow.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March 4	New-York	S'ampton.
City of Boston	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
China	March 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	March 15	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	March 29	New-York	Havre.
Borussia	April 1	New-York	S'ampton.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

City of London	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
United Kingdom	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	S'ampton	New-York.
China	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March 8	S'ampton	New-York.
Bavaria	March 22	S'ampton	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For California.

Golden Rule	Feb. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Mar. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the [illegible] day of February 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1865.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city.

JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.
Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

EMPTY QUICKSILVER FLASKS WANTED and highest cash price paid for same by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE WANTED.—A middle-aged gentleman and his wife and servant wish to hire by the year, from May, the first or second story of a comfortable house; will pay $700 to $1000, which they will furnish and pay board extra, weekly. Any quiet family wishing to reduce their rent may meet with prompt and pleasant people, by addressing C., Box No. 1,376 Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS with board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman. House convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF HANCOCK Lodge, No. 49, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JOHN SOBECK, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts.

By order of N. G. MEYER COHEN, Sec.

PETROLEUM.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE IRONSIDES PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York.

Capital, $350,000, divided into 35,000 shares. Par value, $10 per share.

OFFICERS—President, William Hegeman; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. H. Clark; Counsel, Wm. C. DeWitt.

TRUSTEES.—Wm. Hegeman, of Hegeman & Co., No. 203 Broadway, New-York; J. Pryor Borke, Secretary Corn Exchange Ins. Co., corner William and Beaver sts., New-York; Wm. F. Fowle, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston; A. A. Foster, Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st., New-York; F. R. Backus, of Lehigh Crane Iron Co., Philadelphia; L. B. VanKleeck, No. 160 Broadway, New-York; Alexander McCue, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn; Edward F. Patchen, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York; Wm. H. Clark, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers.—Fourth National Bank.

Superintendent at Oil City.—Fred. B. Backus.

THE IRONSIDES PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office, No. 71 Broadway, New-York,
Room No. 65.

This Company is duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, with a Capital of $350,000, divided into 35,000 shares, at the par value of $10 per share.

Its lands and possessions are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania, and are, in brief, as follows:

FEE SIMPLE.

120 acres on both sides of Stuart's Run and Tionesta Creek.

LEASEHOLD.

1 acre of Haworth Farm, with a new and complete well, for 25 years.

Lot No. 19, Heydrick Farm, and a new well.

LEASED WORKING INTERESTS.

½ the oil in lot No. 11, Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, for 14 years.

½ the oil in lot No. 25, same farm, new well

⅛ of No. 28 Smith Farm, with well pumping 40 bbls. per day, and expected soon to flow.

⅛ in Hicks well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run.

½ the oil in Nos. 12 and 16, Keyster Farm, Cherry Run, for 20 years.

1-16 in No. 19, Smith Farm, with well pumping 40 bbls. per day, and expected soon to flow.

⅛ in famous Auborn Well, flowing 70 bbls. per day, and the same in a new well going down.

⅛ in New Faunce Well, Smith Farm, pumping 40 bbls. per pay, and expected soon to flow.

Whole of lot No. 7, Heydrick Farm, near great Heydrick Well.

It will be observed that enough WORKING INTERESTS are now in the possession of the company to give the stockholders fair dividends from the start.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose stock shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The Subscription Books for a limited number of shares of the stock of this Company are now open at the office of the Company, and at the office of either of the above-named Trustees.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

1.—Twenty acres, in fee simple, of the bottom land of the Wm. McKinley Farm, lying upon both sides of Stuart's Run, within two miles, on a straight line east of the new well of the United States Petroleum Company, now flowing 2[illegible]0 bbls. per day. Upon this beautiful oil territory wells will be sunk as soon as the weather permits.

2.—One hundred acres, in fee simple, of the Purdy Farm, lying both sides of Tionesta Creek, and two miles above the famous Conroy Wells. The rapid development of this land by different companies indicate that it is among the best of the whole oil region. This, also, will be developed at the earliest opportunity.

3.—A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 11, of the Heydrick Farm, Henry Bend, Alleghany River, within a few rods only of the great Heydrick Well, that flowed 700 barrels of oil per day for a long time, and is still pumping over sixty barrels per day, although having been worked for four years without intermission. Lease for 14 years.

4.—A lease of the entire working interest of one-half the oil in Lot No. 25, of the same farm, with a well going down, and to be delivered, complete, with a new engine, without expense to this company.

5.—One-eighth working interest in the Lease No. 28 Smith Farm, Cherry Run, including a new well just struck, now pumping about forty barrels per day, and expected soon to flow.

6.—One-eighth working interest in the Hicks Well, Smith Farm, Cherry Run, now 590 feet below the surface and going down night and day. This will be finished without expense to this Company. From the show of oil in boring, and its proximity to the great Granger and Auborn Wells, this well promises to be one of the *best* in the vicinity.

7.—A lease of the entire working interest of ½ the oil in Nos. 12 and 16 of the Keyster Farm, Cherry Run, just above Humboldt Refinery. No better location than this can be found in the whole oil region. All the adjoining leases are being bored, by various companies, with every indication of success. Lease for 20 years.

8.—One-sixteenth working interest in Lease No. 19, Smith Farm, including the new Balliett Well, now pumping forty barrels daily, and expected soon to flow. New wells will soon be put down on both of the above leases.

9.—A lease of one acre of the Haworth Farm, directly on Pithole Creek. A finer location is not possible. A well is now being sunk, which will be delivered to this Company, with a new engine, free of expense. Lease 25 years.

10.—One-eighth working interest in the famous Auborn Well on Cherry Run, flowing 70 bbls. per day, and the same interest in a new well now being sunk upon these premises.

11.—One-eighth working interest in the new Faunce Well on Smith Farm, Cherry Run, adjoining the Auborn Well lease, and now pumping 40 bbls. per day, with evidence of an early flow.

12.—A lease of the entire working interest in lot No. 7, on Heydrick Farm, Pithole Run, within a short distance of the great Heydrick Well, and only a quarter of a mile from where the Run empties into the Alleghany River. Lease 14 years.

13.—A lease on lot No. 19, of the same farm, with a well now going down, and to be delivered to this Company with a new engine free of expense.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS
TO THE
COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY

Notice is given that the
BOOKS OF THE COMPANY
will positively be closed March 5, 1865. No stock will be sold at subscription price after that date. All subscriptions not paid by that time will be canceled. The company have on their property one of "Bolles' Patent Rock-drilling Machines," and expect by the aid of this machine to have at least TWO WELLS in successful operation within six weeks. Persons wishing the stock of the company
AT SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
must make immediate application, as there are but ten thousand shares to be sold at subscription price ($2 50 per share). Maps, prospectuses and all information can be obtained at the offices of the company, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York, and Nos. 23 and 24 Washington Buildings, No. 274 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

ISAIAH LUKENS, President,
WM. M. STEWART, Vice-President,
WM. D. SMITH, Treasurer,
S. J. HARRISON, Secretary.

CANADA OIL LANDS.

Valuable oil lands in the Township of Enniskillen and vicinity, Canada West, for sale by

LEE & ELY,
No. 54 William-st.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum Stocks bought and sold at the Public Petroleum Board. Orders for city or country promptly executed.

KRUGLER & WIGGINS,
General Auctioneers and Stock Bond Brokers,
Office No. 58 Beaver-st., corner William.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE—117 acres of superior oil land, situated on Pithole Creek, near the celebrated United States well. Inquire at office of EDWARD GILBERT, No. 25 Chambers-st.

LEE & ELY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.—Petroleum lands in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia for sale. Stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO CAN FURNISH most unexceptionable reference, a position as private secretary, amanuensis and rapid copyist. Address C. B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands cutting and trimming dresses fashionably, wants work by the day. Call or address No. 178 West 13th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WASHING AND IRONING, FLUTING, &c., for ladies and families, by Mrs. NEWGENT; best reference given. No. 98 West 28th-st., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; good reference given. Address WAITER, No. 756 Broadway, in drug-store, corner 8th-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNTANT; must be of undoubted integrity and character; none other need apply. Salary liberal. Address Box No. 3,511 Post-office.

WANTED—A PERSON WHO THOROUGHLY understands dressing yarn on Mason's dresser in a cotton mill, in New-Jersey. This mill never stops. Apply at once P. O. Box No. 641 New-York, or No. 76 Beaver-st., first floor, New-York.

WANTED—DRY GOODS SALESMEN, ALSO smart young man who have some knowledge of the business, can apply to HORTON & SONS, No. 279 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.
500,000.
KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
NO. 5 BROAD-ST.,

having been appointed Agents for the sale of the 7-30 Loan will receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

Western Union Telegraph.
Western Union Extension Telegraph.
American Telegraph.
United States Telegraph.
American Express.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Adams' Express.

All descriptions of Telegraph and Express Stocks bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Stone-st.

EASTPORT MINING COMPANY.

Stockholders in this company are requested to call at the office of Charles D. Gibson, No. 54 William-st., New-York, and sign the agreement unanimously adopted at a meeting at which four-fifths of the stock was represented. The time to sign is limited to March 1, and all stockholders not signing before that time will lose their interest in the company's property. By order of the trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.
STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
GIDEON POTT & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.,
New-York.

GAS AND OIL STOCKS.

The owner of a large amount of stocks of GAS COMPANIES in different cities will exchange for good OIL STOCKS. For information, address Box No. 731 Post-office, Philadelphia.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

WALDEN & McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,

No. 21 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

$20.000.—RARE CHANCE FOR ANY PARTY HAVING $20,000.—This sum will secure $50,000 of stock in a safe and legitimate paying company, with no risk or speculation as to profits, securing the control and management of a safe, everyday business; $5,000 to $7,000 a year have been realized for past few years, which may in future be doubled. All office appointments and disbursements will be transferred with above amount of stock. (about $4,000 cash credit and $2,000 in personal property;) a valuable real estate, owned in fee by the company, producing a sure and steady income, for which, with the works, the capital stock was paid at its par value. The company is in high credit, and owes nothing—no petroleum surroundings—but immediate application, with the money, will satisfy any party as to the investment. Principals only treated. Send name and address to Box No. 3,471 Post-office.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of this company for election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (15th) of MARCH, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company, at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the office of the transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING (30) THIRTY OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1864," (10-40s) maturing on the 1st of March, are requested to hand them in with schedules, at any time before that date. Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined, and checks given for them on the 28th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant-Treasurer U. S.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894; interest and Principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine st

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable March 1, 1865. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 28th February, inclusive.

JAMES M. WESTERVETT, Treasurer.

Feb. 14, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 4 and ½ per cent, on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed until March 1.

G. H. BISSELL, President.

W. R. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the following resolution was this day adopted by the Board of Directors of said company:

Resolved, That a dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, be declared by this company out of its net earnings for the last six months upon the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at the office of M. K. Jesup & Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, agents for the company in New-York City, on the 25th day of February, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours, on the 11th day of February, on which day the books will be closed and be opened on the 27th instant for transfers.

WM. H. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., out of the next earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, 16th inst., and reopened on FRIDAY, 24th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a half (3½) per cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-st., N. Y.—OPEN EVERY DAY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) allowed. Money deposited on or before March 1 will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 8 o'clock. Call for a circular.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The executors of the late GROVER C. FURMAN, in order to settle the estate, offer for sale the following desirable property in Brooklyn, E. D., late Williamsburgh, viz:

Dwelling house and lot, No. 145 Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 123 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 136 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 138 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 140 Fourth-st.
Store, and dwelling, and lot, No. 142 Fourth-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 71 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 77 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 South-First-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 70 South-Second-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 72 South-Second-st.
Dwelling house and lot, northeast corner South-First and Third-st.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 97 Broadway near Bedford-av.
Dwelling house and lot, No. 99 Broadway near Bedford-av.

The present is an opportunity rarely offered to purchase productive and valuable real estate on reasonable terms. For full particulars apply to

F. L. KNEELAND, (one of the executors,) No. 66 Wall-st., New-York; or
W. MORGAN, No. 50 South-Seventh-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; or
HUGHES & GREEN, corner Fifth and Grand sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

JAMES MAURICE,
F. L. KNEELAND,
AARON F. HOWARD, } Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—ON 111TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., near the Central Park, several neat, well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms each, and fine yards and out-buildings; facilities good for getting down town. Price $2,500. Also, on 19th-st., near Avenue B, a brick house, two-story basement and sub-cellar. Price, $4,000. Also, on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a two-story and basement house. Price, $3,000. Also, on 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., an elegant first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house; has all the modern improvements, design, materials and finish of the best kind; pleasant and healthy location. Price, $10,500. Three-fourths may remain on mortgage. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

A COUNTRY PLACE OF ABOUT 54 acres for sale.—A first-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine outbuildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice. Large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING-house in West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., brick front, brown-stone basement and under cellar, with all modern improvements; gas fixtures. Would exchange for a snug house further uptown. Inquire of W. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY COTTAGES, AT $900 TO $2,000; ten elegant dwellings, with four to forty lots, at $3,500 to $8,000; seven hundred lots and building plots, of one, three or five acres; easy payments. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM, STONE HOUSE, orchard, &c., from 30 to 70 acres of land, at Bloomfield, N. J. Also, for sale or exchange, a nice farm of 60 acres, good land, one hour from city, and near a station on Harlem Road. Inquire of I. VAN BUREN, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The large and commodious stone front dwelling, No. 115 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; lot, 27¾x125 feet; house, 27¾x82; has all modern improvements. For terms, and permission to see the premises, apply to J. W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment brick house, No. 119 West 46th-street, between 6th-av. and Broadway, north side; lot 18 feet 9 inches by 100 feet 5 inches. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Apply to JOHN R. STONE, No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HAND-some residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET.

BROADWAY.—TO BE LEASED FOR TWENTY years, with renewals, the valuable property of Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., extending through and including No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet front on Broadway and 25 feet front on Crosby-st., containing about 10,000 square feet of land. The situation and size of the above is well adapted for a bank, or other large institution. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

AT ORANGE, N. J., HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, furnished; four acres of ground, highly cultivated; abundance of fruit; stabling, &c., will be rented for a term of years; $2,000 per year; might be rented without furniture, or purchased. Apply at No. 54 Beaver-st., or Box No. 2,427 Post-office, New-York.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bathrooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 83 WEST 17th-st., stone-front, high-stoop, twenty feet wide, three stories high. Apply to D. D. LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE marble-front store No. 38 Walker-st., north side, west of Broadway, 96x25 feet. Apply to or address T. LEWIS, No. 97 East 27th-st.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL OFFICES IN house No. 113 Nassau-st., on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, office No. 5.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN TIMES BUILDING. Inquire at the TIMES office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—A MODERN THREE-story house in good order, and location between 3d and 7th avs. above 26th-st., is wanted for a term of years by a small family, without children. A good and responsible tenant can be found by addressing HOUSE, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND servant, part of a dwelling-house, occupied by a small, neat, quiet family; none other need answer; satisfactory reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., for the cartage of all Government stores in the City of Brooklyn, which it may be the duty of this department to move for the period of one year. Persons offering to perform this service are requested to state the price per carman's load of five barrels of pork, seven barrels of flour, or fifteen hundred pounds' weight of other goods, for any distance not exceeding half a mile, with an increase of one third for every additional half-mile. The party to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to have in readiness at all times a sufficient number of teams to perform the service required, and to call at the office once a day, and as much oftener as circumstances may require, to receive orders.

If required, service must be performed at night, or on Sundays, without increased compensation.

No proposal will be received unless coming from a responsible party, nor unless accompanied by the names of two persons of responsibility, who are willing to become surety for the party making the bid in the penal sum of five thousand dollars. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Government Stores," and addressed to

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—PROPO-sals will be received at this office for renting to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for a term of years, suitable premises for the use of their Department situated between Bleecker and 23d-sts., 2d and 6th avs. Proposal to state location and description of premises proposed to be leased, and when possession will be given.

S. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL. } Commissioners.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE,
for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UN-til the 1st of March next for the purchase of Goat Island, situate in the Niagara River, at Niagara Falls, together with the bridges leading thereto, and several small islands adjacent. Address A. S. PORTER, Niagara Falls, or CHARLES D. NORTON, Executor of the estate of the late P. A. PORTER, at Buffalo, N. Y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET—NEAR ERIE AND HUD-son River Railroad depots. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to C. DENISON, No. 84 Dey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT 7¾

MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2¼.
UNPRECEDENTED, UNQUALIFIED AND MARVELOUS SUCCESS OF
MOTHER GOOSE
THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.
THE NEW AND GORGEOUS
COMIC PANTOMIME,
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES,
SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
and
GRAND BALLET.
ALL THE BRILLIANT ACCESSORIES
of a
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PIECE,
unexampled in the
ANNALS OF THE ARENA.
NEW AND STARTLING
TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS,
WONDERS OF MAGIC DIABLERIE,
in which the vast resources of the 'Mammoth Hippothetronic Company will be employed.
ADMITTED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
TO BE THE
GREATEST PANTOMIMIC ACHIEVEMENT
EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA.
PEALS OF APPLAUSE
AND SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
THE GREAT PANTOMIME
will be preceded every evening, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, by the
GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC
performances of
THE MATCHLESS STAR TROUPE.
First appearance of
THE RENOWNED GERMAN GYMNASTS,
THE CONRAD BROTHERS.

NOW OPEN.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
MUTUAL ART ASSOCIATION,
No. 625 Broadway.
On view, Bierstadt's New Picture,
"MOUNT HOOD."
Rothermel's Great Painting of the
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS.
Leutze's
ATTACK ON THE TEOCALLI,
and many other works by leading artists.
Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON,
IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21.
Subject—"*A Plea for Labor.*"
REV. H. W. BEECHER TO PRESIDE.
Miss DICKINSON will speak as above.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Swayne's, No. 210 Fulton-st.; Pyle's, corner Fulton and Pierrepont-sts.; Rose's, 142 Atlantic-st., and in New-York at American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.
15,000
VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.
INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

NOTICE OF THE COMING
DRAFT.

Gentlemen wishing to put in Substitutes in advance of a draft, can be supplied without delay with one, two or three-years' alien or veteran, at a lower figure than after the draft has taken place.

Apply at the
MERCHANTS', BANKERS'
AND
GENERAL VOLUNTEER AND SUBSTITUTE RECRUITING ASSOCIATION,
No. 422 Broadway, New-York.

RELIEF FROM THE DRAFT.
KINGS COUNTY DRAFT RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Capital $25,000, and accumulating premiums.
DIRECTORS.
John K. Pruyn, President Central Bank, Brooklyn.
Hon. Nathan B. Morse, City Treasurer, Brooklyn.
Stephen Crowell, President Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn
Edward R. McIlvaine, Brooklyn.
JOHN D. LAWRENCE, Manager.
JOHN K. PRUYN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK AGENCY,
No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

The object of this association is to provide a substitute for those among its subscribers who are drafted. Residents of New-York and Brooklyn, Richmond, Queens, and Suffolk Counties supplied on payment of one hundred and fifty dollars.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, No. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1865.

TWELVE COMPETENT CONTRACT SUR-GEONS are required by the Medical Director at New-Orleans, for the Military Division of West Mississippi. Applicants are requested to call at this office, where full information will be given. Contracts will be for not less than three months. Pay, $100 per month at posts, and $113 83 in the field, with transportation to New-Orleans and other points.

WM. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A.,
Medical Director Department of the East.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, No. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the 25th Army Corps. (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose services prove satisfactory will, at the expiration of three months, be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of colored troops.

(Signed.) W. J. SLOAN,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director, Dept. East.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTEND-ed to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN SHORTLY GOING TO Europe wishes to dispose of the general agency, for the City and State of New-York, of a small, new machine, needed in every family. The advertiser will show, from the past, to the satisfaction of applicants, that with a capital of $3,000, over $400 can be easily made a month, by any man of ordinary capacity. Apply at No. 497 Broadway, in the store.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $25,000, TO TAKE an active interest in a manufacturing business, connected with a standard article of railroad use; none but a person who could command influence with railroad companies need apply. Address Box No. 355 Philadelphia Post-office.

PHYSICIANS, WHO ARE NOT PRACTI-CAL Surgeons, may hear of advantageous business by sending their names and address to SURGEON, Box No. 3,349 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAR-ried lady as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 24th-st., third floor, front room.

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. L. WAIT, NO. 98 FOURTH-AV., opposite 11th-st., inserts teeth cheaper and better than most dentists, for the reason that he confines himself strictly to the mechanical branch of the profession. Parties in need of artificial denture are invited to call and examine specimens and prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING.—NINE UNITED STATES TREASURY Notes, commonly known as "Seven-Thirties," of the denomination of $1,000 each, numbered from 1,384 to 1392, inclusive; and two similar notes of the denomination of $500 each, numbered 12,038 and 12,039, all dated Oct. 1st, 1861, and belonging to the Landholders' Bank, Kingston, Rhode Island. Said $1,000 notes are payable to and indorsed by SOLON BUFFUM, and said $500 notes are payable to and indorsed by R. A. HOLDEN & Co. Any person who will give information to the Landholders' Bank, or the Hanover Bank, or to the undersigned, whereby the said notes or any of them shall be restored to said owners, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED, Bankers,
No. 5 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1865.

LOST $1,680—IN GREENBACKS.—THE FIND-er will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 53 Worth-st., or to Bancroft House.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GREAT EVENT! GREAT EVENT!
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½.
Production of the
BEST LOCAL AND MORAL DRAMA
ever presented to the American public, written by
MISS LAURA KEENE,
and for which the Management paid that distinguished lady
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
entitled the
WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK;
OR THE
CURSE OF DRINK.
IN FOUR PARTS AND NUMEROUS TABLEAUX.
"MAY OUR STORY TEACH A LESSON."
This beautiful drama depicts a series of truthful scenes in the course of
A WORKINGMAN'S LIFE.
Some are
TOUCHING IN THE EXTREME,
while others are
DARK AND TERRIBLE.
Incidental to the piece is
THE GREAT SCENE,
INTERIOR OF A NEW-YORK IRON-FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-ROOM,
MACHINERY IN FULL OPERATION,
A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT,
HORROR OF THE WORKMEN.
Also, the local scene and exciting and thrilling incident,
PIER ON THE EAST RIVER,
BROOKLYN IN THE DISTANCE,
THE BLIGHTED ROSE,
A FEARFUL LEAP.
This play is marred by no exaggeration, but exhibits the
ACTUALITIES OF LIFE,
with strict adherence to truth when the
VICE OF DRUNKENNESS
has taken possession of the
ONCE INDUSTRIOUS MECHANIC.
This great drama should be witnessed by
HEADS OF FAMILIES,
THE GREAT BODY OF CLERGYMEN,
and the
RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY AT LARGE,
that they may bear testimony to the power of such lifelike delineations, as a warning to
EARLY MANHOOD,
that they may avoid, and the victim to flee from the
FOLLY, MISERY AND CRIME,
which lies in the use
OF THE FATAL CUP,
thus propagating the
GREAT CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.
TONY DENIER IN DANCING GIRAFFE.
MORNING AT 11,
a deeply interesting and exciting
EXPOSE OF SPIRITUALISM,
BY DR. W. F. VON VLECK,
who will give practical illustrations of the
GREAT IMPOSTURE,
SHOWING HOW IT IS DONE.
Walter's collection of life-size figures of the
JAPANESE NOBILITY,
richly attired in the costumes of the
HIGHEST DIGNITARIES OF THE EMPIRE.
COMIC SONGS, ELEGANT DANCES, &c.
PROF. HUTCHINGS—LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
TWO FAT WOMEN—LIVING SKELETON,
GIANT BOY—8 FEET.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
WAX FIGURES, TAKEN FROM LIFE, OF
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB AND BABY.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, ALBINO BOY,
LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES,
AQUARIA, MENAGERIE, &c.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
☞ Several NEW PRIVATE BOXES have been erected, in which seats may be secured TO WITNESS THE GREAT DRAMA.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. CHARLES FISHER.
TUESDAY, Feb. 21.
NEVER ACTED HERE,
Tom Taylor's popular comedy,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
and the excellent farce of
HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
Box-book now open.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
Production of the
NEW PHENOMENAL SENSATION,
involving an entirely novel and wondrous scientific discovery, and a marvel beyond all marvels, entitled
GYGES, GYGES,
OR THE SECRET OF BECOMING INSTANTANEOUSLY
INVISIBLE AT WILL.
The Invisible person occupying the same space and with the same and no other surroundings as when visible. The marvelous effects of the
GYGES
will be introduced in a dramatic illustration, entitled
TARTINI'S DREAM.
N. B.—The invention is patented by Robert Heller.
A NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC
will precede the Sensation.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

COL. GOSHEN AND ANNA SWANN, THE GIANTS, have returned to BARNUM'S.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
NEW PRIMARY CLASS
FOR THE THEORY OF MUSIC,
Commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. Apply at the rooms of STEINWAY & SONS, No. 71 East 14th-st.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) RE-ceives into her family a limited number of young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT Greenwich, on the Sound; instruction given in all the branches of a thorough English education, with special attention to languages and literature. Circulars may be obtained by applying to the Principal, Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Connecticut.

WANTED—An assistant teacher for drawing and mathematics. Apply as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000. Seventeen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y.

DR. DIO LEWIS' LIGHT GYMNASTICS are taught Tuesdays and Fridays, at No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., by Miss F. G. MANKIN, recent graduate of the Normal Institute for Physical Culture, Boston. Circulars can be obtained at any time by application at the academy. Entrance No. 10, third floor.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATI-CAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-St., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, AN EXCELLENT TEACH-er in music, German and French, wishes to have some more pupils. Apply to T. R. W., *Times* Office, Box No. 111.

SHIPPING.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,

is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.

J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
The first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
E. E. VAILL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M. precisely.
For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
Capt. LAWRENCE,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on March 1.

N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.................................MAX MARETZEK
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8.
ELEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
Positively last night of Donizetti's masterwork of
DON SEBASTIAN,
with its gorgeous mise en scene, new scenery, brilliant costumes, properties, &c., and a most extraordinary cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MASSIMILIANI,
BELLINI,
SUSINI,
LORINI.
The incidental ballet will be executed by
ERNESTINE and AURIOL.
Conductor....................MR. CARL BERGMAN
TUESDAY EVENING—MARTHA.
WEDNESDAY, by request—ERNANI.
THURSDAY, Opera in Brooklyn—MARTHA.
FRIDAY—LA FORZA DEL DESTINO.
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CAMILLA URSO.
The public are respectfully informed that
CAMILLA URSO,
the unrivaled lady violinist, will give a series of
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
on the following evenings:
MONDAY, Feb. 20,
THURSDAY, Feb. 23,
MONDAY, Feb. 27.
The following attractions will appear:
Mme. VARIAN, the charming prima donna.
TERESA CARRENO, the wonderful child pianist.
Signor FELLINI, baritone from the Grand Theatre of Genoa.
EDW. HOFFMAN, the well known pianist and composer.
Tickets, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Ticket office, for the sale of Reserved Seats, at Beer & Schirmer's, Broadway; and at Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 759 Broadway, is now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1865, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.
FAREWELL OF M. ROCHE AND
DEBUT OF MLLE. ELEONORE.
LE BOURREAU DES CRANES.
Comedy Vaudeville, in 3 acts, by Labiche.
UNE TASSE DE THE. Comedy in act by Nuitter.
Theatre office at No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

MUSICAL.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG, GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANOS, well known for their superior excellence, for sale at No. 748 Broadway. A few instruments at low prices.

DRY GOODS.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."
GREAT DECLINE IN ALL KINDS OF
DRY GOODS.
WET MUSLINS!
WET SHIRTING LINENS!
WET TABLE LINENS!
WET NAPKINS!
WET PRINTS!
WET CANTON FLANNELS!
WET SHEETINGS, &c.
The above Goods were bought
AT AUCTION,
Slightly damaged by water,
AND WILL BE SOLD
STRICTLY FOR CASH,
At the following Prices:
GOOD PRINTS, 22 cents WORTH 30 cents.
ALSO,
A large lot of
BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS,
SPRING STYLES,
For 31 cents a yard
GENUINE MERRIMACKS,
FINE WHITE MUSLINS
For 28 and 31 cents.
EXTRA QUALITY 37½ and 40 cents.
WIDE WHITE FLANNELS
For 44 cents; worth 60 cents.
WAMSUTTA MUSLINS 45 cents.
BEST DELAINES 37½ cents.
Black and Colored ALPACAS,
Bought at FRIDAY'S sale,
At panic prices,
Will be offered at a
Slight advance
Above auction rates.
CONSUMERS
Of Dry Goods
Will find it to their
Advantage to
Examine our Stock
And note our Prices.
Before buying a yard of
DOMESTIC GOODS ELSEWHERE.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce-st.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
NEW SPRING GOODS.
TWO HUNDRED PIECES SILK POPLINS.
JUST RECEIVED
TO SELL IMMEDIATELY, MUCM BELOW COST
Say $1 75—Really cost $2 50 to hand.
Also, BLACK and WHITE WOOLENS, double width, at 75 cents, worth $1 50.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.
GLOVES, HOSIERY, SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
COLLARS,
ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
OF THE FINEST MATERIALS AND FINISH,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton st., cor. Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

POPULAR STOCKS.
Largely replenished with the most desirable styles of
DRESS GOODS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS, &c., &c.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

NOTICE.

GEORGE A. HEARN has retired from the general dry goods business, and has transferred his interest in the same, in his late place of business, No. 425 Broadway, to JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, except in regard to India Shawls and other India goods, the business in which he continues in the third floor of the same building.

CARPETS, &c.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC,
at Popular Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

DECIDED BARGAINS AT RETAIL.
ALL THE POPULAR STYLES OF PRINTS,
fast colors, only 25 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

SPECIAL SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, &c., from an old importing house, and sold under full guarantee pure as imported.

VERY RARE SHERRY WINES, high grades.
Harmony Manzanilla, 1834; Lacryma 1830.
Gorman Imperial, 1834; Vin Montillo, 1834.
Tekay, 1832; Duff Gordon, 1830.

CLARET AND BURGUNDY, &c. Leoville, 1854.
Margaux, Burgundy Chambertin, 1854.
Romance, 1854; Cote rotie M. Sue, 1834.
Haut Barsac, White Wine, &c.

BRANDIES, RUM, &c.—Very superior Renault Imperial Cognac Brandy, 1850; choice Cognac, do., and other brands; Jamaica Rum, 1830.

CHAMPAGNE.—Champagne from Dupre Fils & Co., Reims. Grand Vin Imperial, Golden Seal, Creme de Bouzy, from Chas. Lamar, Reims, Aye Mousseaux.

CORDIALS, &c.—Cherry Cordials, from F. Peters; London Cordial Gin, Messenger, Liquer Perfectionee. Grand Chartreuse, Creme de Novaux Made. Ve Amphoux, Martinique.

ALSO, EXECUTOR'S SALE.—One pipe Gin, ¼ cask Hennesy Brandy, ¼ cask St. Croix Rum, ¼ cask of Maderia Wine, without reserve. Samples morning of sale.

ALSO, a fine line of high cost cigars, of various favorite brands.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. District Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 4 Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Stag*, consisting of

BALES ARMY CLOTH,
BLANKETS,
SHOES,
HERRING MACHINES,
PIG LEAD,
SOAP,
MERCHANDISE,
SALT PETRE,
SHIP'S STORES, &c.
ALSO,
CARDIFF COAL—150 tons, more or less, Cardiff Coal.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP, —THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership, under the firm-name of VIBBARD, FISKE & CO., for the transaction of commission and other business. They will occupy the store No. 38 Broadway about March 15; meantime can be found at No. 103 Water-st.

CHAUNCEY VIBBARD.
FRED. B. FISKE.
A. CRAIG PALMER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SENATORIAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Comptroller's Department—The Great Plurality of our City—How the People's Money is Expended—The Stenographers of the Courts—An Interesting Day's Work.

The Senatorial Committee met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, when the Comptroller's Department was made the subject of investigation.

Mr. McKeon appeared for the Citizens' Association, and Mr. A. B. Lawrence for the Comptroller.

Previous to the examination of witnesses, Mr. Lawrence asked if the charges were personal against the Comptroller, or whether they are against the department of which he was the head; if against Mr. Brennan, he requested that the accusations be specifically stated.

Chairman—The investigation is not of a personal character, it is an inquiry into the affairs of the Comptroller's Department.

THE COMPTROLLER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Matthew T. Brennan sworn.—He stated that he has been Comptroller of the City since the 5th of January, 1863; was previously a Police Justice, and since 1851 had been connected with the Police Department in different capacities; did not know how many thousand persons were employed officially in the city and county; believes that in the City Inspector's Department there are over a thousand; there are two governments—the city and county; both their territorial limits are the same; the expenses last year were about $15,000,000; there is more money expended in the city government than in the government of the county; the action of the Common Council made his salary $7,500; as Commissioner of Revision and Correction he receives $1,000; as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund he receives $1,000; last year he received a total sum of $12,500; the revenue bonds of the city are issued by the authority of the Legislature to raise money for a certain specified time. It becomes necessary to issue these bonds every year, as soon as the tax list is made out; they are issued at five or six per cent.; they are delivered to the banking institutions, by which they are cashed; the bonds are not advertised; never knew them to be advertised; the city stocks are required by law to be advertised; those stocks consist of the Central Park, New County Court-house, and other public works; there has been raised on the New Court-house stock over a million; these stocks are under the charge of the Board of Supervisors; several millions have been raised for the Central Park; in June, 1863, one million was advertised for; in March, 1863, the 6 per cent stock of the Central Park was $1 21; the lowest rate being $1 18; the price averaged in May, 1863, about $1 11⅜; Mr. W. E. Warren, the Deputy Comptroller, bid in for $43,000 for Mr. M. C. Warren; Mr. John W. Doty got the highest amount, $100,000, at $1 01; as the proposals did not reach one half the loan required, every bid was accepted; the assignments were all made to Mr. Dyckman, his stock clerk; witness had no personal knowledge of Messrs. Doty, Williams, or Copeley; Mr. George H. Purser and Mr. J. W. Allen were bidders for the 6 per cent stock; both held positions in the City Government; know Mr. John Anderson, one of the bidders.

Mr. McKeon—Is not Mr. Anderson a good Democrat?

Witness—I don't think so; he is not what I would call an active Democrat.

Mr. Lawrence said he did not see what such questions had to do with the matter.

Mr. McKeon said they had. He wanted to show that the Comptroller's office was so conducted that the Democratic party were well provided for.

The witness desired to have such charges specified that he might meet them. He reserved the right to reject any bids which might be offered. He always instructed his clerk to give the names of the bidders and the amount of bids to the newspaper reporters. He believed the judgments against the city since he came into office have amounted to over $1,000,000. He paid claims on the Gansevoort property to the amount of $400,000. He did not believe it was proper to allow judgments to be issued in default of payment, but he could not help himself. The $860,000 to pay the persons employed in the Street Department was raised by the joint notes of the Mayor, the City Inspector, and himself; the Broadway Bank advanced the money at 7 per cent.; they agreed that no other course could be adopted to pay the poor laborers their wages; the Broadway Bank is the only city depository of the city funds; he had refused to allow interest on moneys advanced by that bank when there was money lodged in that institution to the credit of the city; some millions have been raised for the bounty fund for soldiers for the city and county; that fund is under the direction of Mr. Blunt; the relief fund for the soldiers' families is under witness' direction; he is treasurer of that fund; there are four assistant treasurers, who each gave two bonds in $10,000; those treasurers get $1,000 a year; there are eight clerks, each paid $3 a day, and there are a number of visitors at $3 a day; witness advanced from time to time from $15,000 to $20,000 to the treasurers; had some of the visitors arrested for frauds, but they were discharged, as the witness did not appear against them; discharged two of those visitors last week for carelessness in giving tickets to parties not entitled to them; no charges were made for frauds in paying the bounty fund; had not heard of Gen. Dix making charges against persons connected with the bounty fund; had no detectives to discover whether any persons have been paid on fraudulent papers; Mr. Blunt pays on the personal list; appointments in the Comptroller's department are made on recommendations.

Mr. McKeon—How many persons are there who have been appointed by you who have been indicted for felony?

Mr. Lawrence—I object; I wish to have the names of such persons specified.

Chairman—We see no objection to the question being answered.

Witness said that after he had made appointments Mr. McKeon had stated to him that one of those persons had been indicted; but he wrote to Mr. McKeon asking him to name the person, and he never condescended to answer him, (Mr. Brennan.)

Mr. McKeon here whispered to the witness, who stated that since Mr. McKeon had reminded him of some circumstances, he remembered having employed a person who had been indicted, but a better man he would not want in his office.

Chairman—Has such person been convicted?

Mr. McKeon—I don't speak of convictions now.

Chairman—There have been many innocent persons indicted, while many persons have not been indicted who ought to have been.

Witness—Knows Mr. Loutrell, who holds an appointment in the Tax Commissioners' Department; he is paid $2,000 a year; Mr. Seabacker is a clerk in the Comptroller's office at a salary of $1,000; both are members of the Assembly; knows Jacob L. Smith; he receives $1,200 in the Tax Commissioners' office; Mr. Alexander P. Smith, Superintendent of Lands and Places, receives $2,000; he is a member of the Assembly; Christian B. Woodruff is a Tax Commissioner, and receives $3,500 a year; he is a State Senator; Mr George H. Purser has an appointment in the Tax Commissioners' office; Mr. Daniel D. Conover is an assessor in the Tax Commissioners' office, but does not know whether he holds an office under the United States; Mr. Dennis Quin is a civil justice, and is paid $3,000.

Mr. McKeon—Do you know any person who receives money from your department and renders no service directly or indirectly for the money? I don't know; I can't say; if there be any such person they have not been reported to me; I knew Mr. Cornelious Corson; he is head of the enrolling bureau; have heard that Mr. Corson is stenographer in the Court of Common Pleas at $1,500; cannot tell whether he paid Mr. Corson any money for advertising in the *Transcript*; I do not know Mr. Underhill, or whether he is a stenographer in any of the courts; I could not say whether Mr. Underhill is the stenographic reporter of this committee; the rent of the Houston-street Ferry is $14,500; they also pay for the ground rent on this side; we have had offers for $26,000 a year, but I was not permitted by the Common Council to accept this offer; it was a private bid; I am compelled by the charter to sell the lease at public auction; I had two men in my employment who were paid respectively $800 and $1,200 a year; they paid a large portion of their salaries to some member of the corporation; I insisted if they did not get their money back they must leave my employment; I afterward discharged one of them; they are both now employed by the city; I know Mr. Tweed; he is a Supervisor; I know Mr. Smith; he is a Supervisor; I know Mr. Fox; he is a Supervisor; he receives $2,000 a year for that office; he is Deputy Clerk of Assessments, for which he is paid from $4,000 to $10,000 a year; Mr. Smith has $2,000 a year from his office as Supervisor, and has from $10,000 to $11,000 a year as Collector of Assessments; Mr. Davis is Supervisor, for which he receives $2,000, and is one of the Commissioners of the Harlem Bridge, for which he receives $1,200; Mr. Roche is a Supervisor, for which he receives $2,000 a year, and I think I have seen his name in connection with the opening of streets.

Mr. Lawrence—Who makes these appointments?

Witness—The Supreme Court; Mr. Shook is a Supervisor, for which he receives $2,000 a year, and is a United States Collector.

Witness was next examined as to the Blunt testimonial; knows he was presented with a set of complimentary resolutions which cost several hundred dollars; Mr. Blunt was presented with $50,000 as Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee; did not object to it; he thought Mr. Blunt deserved all he got; heard something about a presentation of plate to Mr. Blunt; heard of resolutions having been got up in compliment to the City Comptroller; [laughter]—they were never presented to him; had never seen them; they were for his services in connection with the riots of 1863; heard those resolutions had been sent to the Mayor; but the Mayor returned them without either approving or disapproving of them; Blunt receives $2,000 a year as Supervisor; knows Mr. Samuel D. Webster, Councilman; he is also Police Court clerk.

Mr. Brennan's direct examination will be resumed on Monday, when, as he stated, he will give more information in connection with his department, after he has had an opportunity of consulting his books.

Mr. Joseph H. Toone testified that he is Cashier in the County Clerk's office; there were ninety judgments in December, 1863, against the city; from the 1st of January, 1864, to January 1, 1865, there were one hundred and fifty-seven such judgments; they were in amounts from $6 75 up to $11,000.

Mr. R. D. Livingston, Clerk of the Superior Court testified that there were eighteen judgments recorded in that court for the years 1864 and 1865; the lowest of those judgments was for $51, with costs of $121 55; the largest is for $9 495; the most of these cases were tried and judgments had in the regular manner; these judgments amounted in the whole to $35,000.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Common Pleas, stated the number of judgments against the city, from the 1st of January, 1864, to the present date, were sixty-one; eighteen of them were filed yesterday for salaries of Health Wardens; Mr. Corson is a stenographer for the Common Pleas at $1,500 a year; never saw him make a stenographic note or report a trial in that court.

Mr. Lawrence—Who makes those appointments. The Comptroller has nothing to do with making appointments.

Mr. Edward F. Underhill stated that he was a reporter for the Senatorial Investigating Committee.

Chairman—Mr. Underhill is a reporter for the Senate, at $1,800 a year.

Mr. Underhill—I was appointed by the Judges as stenographer to the Supreme Court, for which I receive a salary of $1,500; I have held that appointment since May, 1863, and have received my salary since that time; when I do not do the work myself I get other gentlemen to do it for me, and I pay them what I receive; when I have nothing more remunerative to do, I do the work myself and keep the salary; I have paid three gentlemen for work done for me in that court; I was sworn as a reporter; those gentlemen I employ were also sworn as reporters; I received in the Opdyke and Weed trial $3,500, and paid others for that work $2,400.

The Committee adjourned to Monday at half-past ten o'clock.

Board of Aldermen.

OFFER OF A SITE FOR A STATE CAPITAL—THE EXPERIMENT OF LIGHTING THE CITY WITH KEROSENE OIL INSTEAD OF GAS TO BE TRIED.

A meeting of this board was held at 2 P. M. on Thursday, Mr. Masterson in the chair.

Mr. Farley offered a preamble and resolutions to the effect that whereas the Legislature has invited proposals from various cities for a site for a State Capital; and, whereas, New-York is eminently fitted for being the political as well as commercial capital of the State, and would be greatly benefited by the location here of the State Government—

Resolved, That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in answer to the request of the Legislature, makes the following offer:

First—To appropriate and give to the people of the State, a site for the Capitol buildings, and State House, on the Battery, the Park, Tompkins-square, Madison-square, Washington-square, or Mount Morris-square, or some suitable site, if preferred, that may be selected in the Central Park or Washington Heights.

Second—To appropriate and give to the people of the State a site, one hundred feet square, for an Executive Mansion, on Fifth-avenue, opposite Central Park.

Third—Under the direction and supervision of a commission, composed of persons to be appointed by or under the direction of the Legislature and of an equal number of persons to be appointed by the said Mayor and Aldermen and Commonalty to erect, at the expense of the said city, according to plans and specifications to be agreed on by such commission, upon the sites, respectively selected, the Capitol buildings, State-house and Executive Mansion.

Resolved, That a special committee of three members of each Board of the Common Council be appointed to confer with the Senate Committee and make the tender contained in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Mr. Farley moved that the resolutions be adopted, but on motion of Mr. Jeremiah they were laid over.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Norton, directing the Street Commissioner to light the City Hall Park with kerosene oil, in order to test the difference in expense and lighting power between the oil and coal gas, the cost of the experiment not to exceed $2,500. It was laid over.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Feb. 16, 1865.
To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: The Senate of the State has passed a resolution, appointing a select committee to ascertain on what terms the grounds and buildings necessary for a new Capitol and public offices can be obtained, and the City of New-York is among the localities named in this connection. I would respectfully recommend to your Honorable Body to appoint a joint committee to confer with and aid such select committee of the Senate in the performance of the duty intrusted to them, so far as the city is concerned. To this end I would also suggest that the committee of the Senate, as well as His Excellency the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Secretary of State be invited, during the recess of the Legislature, to examine where a suitable site for the location of a Capitol and other public offices can be found in this city, and that any portion of the property belonging to the corporation, that may be considered eligible, shall be tendered to the State officers and committe of the Senate for the object indicated in the resolution.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

The board concurred in a resolution appropriating $7,500 for the celebration of Washington's birthday, and adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND M'MURRAY.

Since the Commissioners set apart Friday as the day on which the public may appear against policemen, Wednesdays and Thursday's trials have lost their piquancy; nevertheless, we note them below:

Roundsman Burns, of the Seventeenth Precinct, made affidavit that at 1:20, on the morning of the 29th ult., he found Officer Jacob King in a lager-bier saloon, in the Bowery, when he should have been on post duty in Second-street; furthermore, that when he reprimanded the officer, that person seized his collar, shook, and threatened to shoot him, in the event of a report being entered at the station-house. Officer King, when asked whether he had anything to say, put in a general denial. The Commissioners have other complaints against this officer, and, it is thought, will voluntarily accept his resignation.

Roundsman Blackman, of the Twenty-ninth, made oath that he found Officer A. M. Swainson asleep on a barrel, in Broadway, on the morning of the 8th inst. The officer said that, the night having been cold and stormy, he had become wet and benumbed; he admitted that he sat awhile on a barrel, but denied that he fell asleep. It was also charged that this officer had been seen making his exit from a billiard saloon during post hours; but this circumstance was explained to the gratification of the commissioners, and their decision on the first charge was reserved, as usual.

Capt. Thaddeus C. Davis, of the Tenth, preferred a charge against Officer Theodore Jarvis. Jarvis was stationed at the Eastern Dispensary on the 2d inst., and while on duty he heard that several of the multitude that were assembled and awaiting vaccination, were afflicted with varioloid; whereupon he quit his post, returned to the police office, and reported the rumor, adding, that rather than risk taking the infection and communicating it to his family, he would resign. Commissioner Acton thought that this officer would do well to tender his resignation, and he wishes it distinctly understood that officers of the Metropolitan Police are to obey all proper orders of their superior officers, at it matters not what hazard.

Capt. Samuel Brower, of the Seventeenth Precinct found Officer James McGrady in a barber's shop while on duty. Commissioner McMurray remarked to the officer that it would probably be the dearest shave in his experience.

Decisions were rendered in several trival complaints, and the board adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

There was an uncommon dearth of sensational trials yesterday, and a two-hours sitting yielded only the following case. It is only one of several that have grown out of the Hudson River Railroad Company's recent attempt to collect fares from their commuters. The circumstances need not be rehearsed, since they are generally understood. Mr. George A. Loring, of Yonkers, a long time commutor from that pleasant riparian town, entered a Hudson River Railroad horse-car at Thirtieth-street, and when the conductor called for his fare, exhibited his commutation ticket. The conductor declined to recognize the ticket, and demanded six cents. Mr. Loring, having always ridden through to Chambers-street without extra charge, claimed the right still so to ride, and objected, as did many other commuters, to the company's demand. He would not pay the required fare. Thereupon the conductor and others attempted forcibly to eject Mr. Loring, and he hailed Officer Henry E. Newton, of the Twentieth Precinct, and demanded the arrest of his assailants; but the officer (probably remembering Superintendent Kennedy's order making it the duty of policemen to aid conductors in enforcing the rules on their respective lines) declined to apprehend the conductor, and omited to give Mr. Loring his name and number when these were demanded. The complaint against the policemen before the Commissioners was for refusing or neglecting to render his name and official number when required by a citizen. The officer claims that he had complied with the rules in this respect. In dismissing the case Commissioner Acton instructed Newton hereafter to give his name and number whenever required.

Ball of the Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club.

The Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club held its twenty-sixth annual ball Friday evening at the City Assembly Rooms. The hall was thronged by a brilliant assemblage, not less than one thousand people being present. Among the distinguished guests were Mayor Gunther, Thurlow Weed, Andrew Blakely Supervisor Shook, Alderman Gedney and Councilman Lent. At an early hour the guests began to arrive, and at 9 o'clock the floor was filled by dancers, who, to the music of Wallace's full band, began to while the evening away in the delightful recreations of the dance. At 12 o'clock the guests adjourned to the supper room, where a sumptuous repast was partaken of. After supper, dancing was resumed, which continued until a late hour, when the guests dispersed, much pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The Cotton Fleet.

The following is a list of the vessels of the cotton fleet from Savannah, with their cargoes, so far as heard from. The steamer *Rebecca Clyde* arrived several days ago, and the *Commander* is now on her way from Fortress Monroe:

	Upland Cotton.	Sea Island Cotton.
Steamer Commander	255	—
Steamer Rebecca Clyde	487	—
Bark Savannah	978	153
Brig George F. Geery	374	82
Brig Belle of the Bay	506	73
Brig John Freeman	414	136
Schooner Mary Stedman	300	72
Schooner Lottie	425	—
Schooner E. R. Kirk	686	—
Schooner Martha Perrine	378	—
Schooner Minerva	466	—
Schooner Neptune's Bride	464	—
Schooner Henry Hobart	517	—
Schooner L. R. Cowperthwaite	557	—
Schooner D. Gifford	414	28
Schooner Helene	330	60
Schooner W. W. Smith	542	—
Schooner E. R. Bennett	348	113
Schooner W. A. Ellis	315	145
Schooner P. Boice	371	—
Schooner Lovitt Peacock	529	22
Schooner Ann and Susan	294	236
Schooner J. F. Durfee	316	21
Schooner C. A. Hecksher	286	—
Schooner W. B. Thomas	455	5
Schooner L. S. Davis	489	124
Schooner Ald	354	—
Schooner J. T. Williams	439	4
Schooner Nautilus	224	50
Ship Mayflower (about)	2,000	—
Ship William Rathbone	—	—
Ship Lawrence	—	—
Ship Molocka	—	—
Brig Tempest	—	—
Total number of bales	14,510	1,324

The whole number of bales so far invoiced is 15,834; the vessels whose cargoes are not reported will bring enough of cotton to increase the amount to twenty thousand bales.

Advices received from the cotton agent state that a fleet of several vessels, besides those already named, will be ready soon to sail from Savannah.

The unloading of the cotton brought by the *Lottie* and *Neptune's Bride*, at the old Quarantine grounds, Staten Island, began yesterday.

The Historical Influence of Natural Causes.

LECTURE BY PROF. JOHN W. DRAPER.

Thursday evening Prof. John W. Draper, gave the second of a series of lectures before the Historical Society, on the "Historical Influence of Natural Causes." The subject treated was the "Effects of Emigration." Prof. Draper, in beginning his address, said he would treat his subject as compactly as possible, and therefore classified it under two heads: First, the effect on the country left; and Secondly, the effect on the country joined. [In considering the effect upon the country left, we must bear in mind that in every country the people are made up of three distinct classes: First, a superior order, who, by their talents, rule with unresisted power; second, an intermediate class, which understands what is explained; and thirdly, the lower orders, who do not understand at all. If the class which leaves a country belongs to the lower order, the effect is not serious. The places of the ignorant are easily supplied, and no material strength is lost. Should the migrating body, however, seriously diminish the higher class, it is a more serious matter, as it is impossible to recruit that class at will. The discovery of America by Columbus agitated Europe to its deepest foundations; the people went wild for the lust of gold, the excitement extending from the prisoner's cell to the throne. In Spain, the men of influence—civil, military and ecclesiastical—all rushed across the ocean, the thirst for gold becoming too strong for family pride. The melancholy Peruvian Inca, when he placed his finger on the prison wall, and offered to give gold to that height for his freedom, only added to the fierce thirst. Spain acted with the greatest atrocity toward the natives, treating them as though they did not belong to the human race. It was an unutterable outrage, producing universal ruin. Whole races, numbering millions of people, were remorselessly exterminated. From Mexico and Peru, a civilization that might have instructed Europe was blotted out. The crime of Spain, the speaker said, became her punishment. Her intelligence was swamped in American wilds, and the emigration of her best and bravest blood wrought her ruin. The Mexican and Peruvian are terribly revenged. In Europe, there is another class of emigrants that is worth our study. For three centuries a large portion of the world has been peopled by the English, principally from the second and third classes. The first order has emigrated to but a limited extent. In the colonization of North America and Australia, there has been but little inducement for those who desired a life of learned ease or social distinction. The removal of forests and building of cities presented but few temptations for the aristocracy. In a double manner, these circumstances tended to restrain the upper class, and the intrinsic strength of that nation has not declined. On speaking of the second point—the effect of emigration on the country joined—the lecturer said that when a people is suddenly transported from its original seat to some new abode, in a different climate, it involuntarily commences a movement to come into harmony with its new estate. There is an increased risk of life, but the change once perfected, everything moves forward harmoniously. The result may be expedited by mixture of blood. A small tribe intermingling with a large one becomes absorbed by the greater. This is illustrated by the history of the Romans. That people spread around the Mediterranian Sea, conquered Greece, Egypt, Spain, and other countries, only to be themselves contaminated and conquered by intermingling. The blood of the Romans was transferred into all, and that people was literally dissolved and lost in the nations. With them went down all their ideas and institutions; the thoughts of the conquered people conquered the thoughts of the Romans. The lecturer spoke at much length of the dissipation attending the adulteration of the Roman blood, and the extraordinary prevalence of crime, especially in relation to the conjugal relations of the people. The middle class, in which the worth and virtue of nations exist, became extinct. History proves, the speaker said, that nations cannot be continually modified without changing their natures. The extinction of races is never consummated by force, but by insidious influences, which gradually wean them away. Blood-degeneration implies thought-degeneration. These principles are illustrated with equal emphasis in Asiatic history. The Mahomedans overran Asia so rapidly, and their mass was so small, that instant extinction appeared to await them; yet for centuries they held the conquered country. The explanation of this surprising political result turns on the position of the female race in Asia. There woman is a slave, while in Europe she is a companion. The political power of the polygamic system is prodigious. The lecturer spoke of the greater power, which a large family of children gave, especially when the women are excluded from the public. In Europe, the area of influence is in society, while in Asia it is in the person. The sword made the conquest of the Mohommedans, and polygamy secured it. The speaker next illustrated his subject by referring to the history of this country. From the Atlantic States the West has been peopled. The emigration has been in equal proportions from the then social grades, and the social state has remained comparatively permanent. The speaker said we lost much by the extent of territory; if the area was smaller, and the population more condensed, the intellectual competition would be greater, and the advancement proportionate. The lecturer said our faculties were turned to the development of machinery rather than the science of agriculture, because land was so much cheaper than labor. If emigration should set toward the South, the effect would be different. The blood admixture with the white people of the South will make itself powerfully felt in the consequences that will ensue. There is a great difference between a civil and foreign war. The feuds of civil war, the speaker said, rapidly disappear. The vanquished in a civil strife avoids a recurrence to his failure, while the victor abstains from a contemplation of his success. The memory of such things speedily pass away, and society stands on a new basis. The lecturer said it took but little time to heal the bonds of Rome and England, and it would take still less in the activity of human life in America.

Spiritualism Exposed.

AN EXHIBITION AT THE ASTOR HOUSE BY DAYLIGHT.

Within the last few years, a number of persons calling themselves "mediums," have attracted public attention, by professing to be the means through which disembodied spirits communicate with the material world. At the *séances* given by these mediums, a regular course of performances is gone through. Musical instruments are played, bells are rung, tables are uplifted and overturned, the most intricate knots are untied; and articles of furniture go gyrating round the room, and all this, apparently, without the aid of the physical forces. As these manifestations invariably take place in a dark or dimly lighted room, and as the mediums always insist on certain conditions being observed, the spectators, (if they can be so called,) finding it impossible to detect any artifice or deception, naturally become impressed with the idea that the mediums are really endowed with more than mortal powers. Of course, among the investigators, are many hard of belief, who feel unwilling to ascribe the manifestations to spiritual agency, merely because they cannot detect the physical means employed. Yet there are others, who are so firmly convinced of the truth of all they hear and see that they have given up both friends and fortune to aid in disseminating the peculiar doctrines of the Spiritualists. These unfortunate victims of the delusion may be counted by thousands. The *Spiritual Telegraph* and other organs of the Spiritualists affirm that there are some sixty or eighty thousand believers in spiritualism in Europe alone, and that the number is daily increasing. Lunacy, suicide and the disruption of family ties are some of the common results of a belief in the doctrines of the Spiritualists. A jargon has been adopted by their lecturers and writers, solely, it would seem, for the purpose of confusing ordinary intellects and "making the wrong appear the better reason." The evil is wide-spreading, and those who undertake its exposure should receive encouragement. There is now in this city a Dr. N. F. Von Vleck, who professes to have made the exposure of the trickery practiced by the "mediums" his study for the last ten years. He believes that he has discovered the means by which all the manifestations are made, and that the whole thing is a deception from beginning to end. The writer, with several other representatives of the press was invited to be present, Thursday, at a private *séance* given by Dr. Von Vleck in his apartments at the Astor House. The Doctor clearly demonstrated in what manner four or even five musical instruments could be played upon at once, how the tightest and apparently most inextricable knots could be slipped, iron rings placed on a person's arm, while his hands were retained in those of the medium, rappings produced, and, in short, fully exposed the hundred and one tricks familiar to all who have attended spiritual *séances*. The writer was requested to take a seat at the table, on which were a number of musical instruments, to close his eyes and to place his hands on the doctor's head. Dr. Von Vleck, being seated before him, then clasped both his hands round the writer's arm. While in this position, no one else being within ten feet of the table, the musical instruments were played on, sailed over the writer's head, struck him on the face, and, in fact, made themselves felt in a manner more forcible than pleasant. The writer was somewhat astonished by the demonstrations until the *modus oprandi* was explained to him, when the only wonder he felt was that he had never thought of so simple an explanation before. Dr. VonVleck also explained the method adopted by mediums in answering sealed letters and in producing spirit writing, and convinced all present that a little skillful manipulation would account for all the wonders the clairvoyant and writing mediums profess to perform.

Dr. VonVleck has been engaged by Mr. P. T. Barnum to deliver a series of lectures on spiritualism, so called, with demonstrations of the manner in which the tricks are performed. The first lecture will be delivered at the Museum, at 11 o'clock, on Monday morning next.

The Storage of Petroleum.

A COMMITTEE FROM THE TRADE TO CONFER WITH A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Aldermanic Committee on Ordinances held an adjourned session Friday, to consider the subject of framing an ordinance forbidding the storage of petroleum within the city limits, except in small quantities. The trade was well represented, about twenty of the largest dealers being present.

Mr. Macy, of the firm of Josiah Macy's Sons, said the only fires that had ever occurred here were from crude oil, of which not more than 100 barrels were stored in the city. The great danger arose from refineries, all of which were located out of the city. The trade would be very sorry to see the proposed ordinance (already published in the Times) adopted. Philadelphia had no facilities for storing petroleum. Here all our storage yards were located on the water's edge, where no damage could be done.

Alderman Farley remarked that the oil would burn on the water.

Mr. Cuthbert said petroleum did not burn more readily than alcohol.

Mr. Macy asked if it was the intention of the committee to adopt the ordinance prepared by Fire Marshal Baker?

Alderman Farley said they proposed to adopt it in part.

Mr. Macy said such an ordinance would most seriously affect the trade, particularly the retail portion of it.

Mr. Starr said he had retailed ten barrels of burning fluid per day. To restrict the quantity kept in store to one barrel, would destroy the trade entirely. Ex-Alderman Hinman, of Brooklyn, said refined oil at 100 degrees was perfectly safe; therefore, in the storage of ten or fifteen barrels of this oil there was no danger. Benzine, crude oil and naphtha were quite another thing. The great danger arose from refineries, most of which, however, were out of the city limits. There was also danger in putting petroleum in cans, fire being used in soldering the cans. A good deal of the oil was adulterated with camphene. The New-York Warehousing Company had had in store there 75,000 barrels of petroleum at one time. As to the oil burning on water, he was prepared to admit it would do so. Mr. Hinman then proceeded to give some experiments with different qualities of oil, showing that the ordinary refined oil will not ignite, even when a lighted match is placed in it, but that crude oil will.

Mr. Cuthbert observed that there was no such thing as the explosion of liquids—it was the vapor that exploded.

Mr. Hinman said the ordinary oil would not ignite at less than 110 degrees. For shipping, oil of 125 or 130 degrees was demanded. He would admit that a very large quantity of the oil was adulterated. This adulterated article was very liable to explode.

Mr. Macy proposed that three representatives of the oil trade should be appointed to meet with the committee and frame an ordinance regulating the storage and sale of petroleum.

Mr. Godwin recommended that all buildings used for the storage of petroleum should be surrounded by massive walls, and that areas should be excavated round the buildings, so that in case of a fire the oil could not run out of the place where it was stored. He further said that all danger in regard to the oil might be avoided, if the authorities would decide on a vaporization point at which the oil was known to be safe, and then appoint inspectors, with power to examine all oil kept on sale, and to seize such as was found to be above this point.

Mr. Devoe said there was less petroleum in New-York now than there was three years ago.

Mr. Ingalls proposed to have the oil stored in tanks submerged beneath the surface of the water, the tanks to contain about 350 barrels, and all communication with the external air to be cut off.

Dr. Dwinnelle recommended metallic air-tight packages as proper receptacles for the oil.

Mr. Hinman said, in regard to the vaporization point, that oil which would not vaporize below 140 degrees would not burn in ordinary lamps. He went on to say that the vast interests concerned in the petroleum business ought to induce the committee to consider well before they adopted an ordinance which should place any restrictions on it. He estimated the amount of capital employed in the petroleum business at three hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars.

Mr. Macy asked when it would be convenient for a committee appointed by the trade, as proposed by him, to confer with the Aldermanic Committee.

Mr. Farley said at 3 P. M. on Thursday next, and the committee then adjourned to that time.

Morris' Infantry Tactics—Promotions and Appointments.

The following order has just been promulgated:

Headquarters First Division N. Y. S. N. G.,
New-York, Feb. 13, 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.—I.—The Major-General, with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, hereby prescribes for this Division the System of Infantry Tactics of Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Morris, United States Volunteers.

The simplicity and celerity of the *flank* movements and the small space required for their execution, the great facility with which they can be acquired, the revised Manual of Arms made to suit the rifled-musket now in general use, the rejection of all superfluous commands and evolutions, and the adaptation of the entire system to the present wants of the State and general service, recommend it to the especial consideration of the National Guard.

II.—Col. Charles D. Mead, Division Judge-Advocate, having resigned in consequence of ill-health, Col. Charles A. Rapallo has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Col. Mead has for many years discharged the duties of his office with great ability, and carries with him in his retirement from office the thanks and best wishes of the Major-General and the regrets of all his brother officers.

III.—Several promotions and appointments having been made in the Division Staff, the Major-General announces its present organization: Col. Alexander Hamilton, Division Inspector; Col. Lewis A. Sayre, Division Hospital Surgeon; Col. Henry W. Benham, Division Engineer; Col. Chas. A. Rapallo, Division Judge-Advocate; Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Townsend, Division Quartermaster; Col. Charles W. Darling, Division Paymaster; Maj. Henry S. Fearing, Aid-de-Camp; Maj. William B. Bend, Aid-de-Camp. Maj. Charles Trumbull White, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp; Maj. Chas. H. Tomes, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of
Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD.
Official: Alexander Hamilton, Colonel and Division Inspector.

Lyceum of Natural History.

The managers of the Lyceum of Natural History, which was incorporated in 1818, appeal to the public for assistance in obtaining funds to the amount of from $50,000 to $75,000, the interest of which would enable them to hire a building suitable for the display of the vast collection of objects of natural history, &c., which they possess. The managers say: "The establishment here of a Museum of Natural History would attract to New-York many persons of cultivation who are driven to other cities, where a wise liberality has made ample provision for scientific pursuits. Moreover, many valuable objects, and often entire collections, which now find their way elsewhere, would naturally fall to us. We beg leave to press upon your attention the fact, that while the citizens of this great metropolis have lavished enormous sums upon enterprises and institutions of every kind, both of a public and private nature, no sufficient effort has ever been made toward establishing in New-York a Museum of Natural History." The Treasurer is Mr. George N. Lawrence, of No. 172 Pearl-street.

The Ladies' Home Hospital.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. MOTT.

On Friday evening the patients in the "Ladies' Home" U. S. General Hospital, corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first street, testified their gratitude to Dr. Alexander B. Mott, the surgeon in charge, for his kindness and attention, by presenting him with a beautiful silver vase and salver. The hall of the institution was tastefully decorated with the national colors, while on the four sides of the room were the following inscriptions: "The Union must and shall be Preserved;" "God bless our Soldiers;" "Our absent Ones;" and "Our fallen Heroes." The room was filled by patients and the friends of the institution, among whom were many ladies. The proceedings were enlivened by an excellent musical entertainment, given under the direction of Mr. Alfred H. Pease, assisted by an excellent amateur quartette, consisting of Mrs. Morris, Miss Rushly, Mr. Leggat and Mr. Chapman. Miss Bruman presided at the piano.

Mr. De Cordova presented the testimonal on behalf of the patients, in a humorous speech, during which he complimented Dr. Mott, as a man of fine sensibilities and high mind, who knew how to grapple skillfully with disease, and who was equally successful with the knife. In conclusion he said the testimonial before him would speak of the success of his hospital practice; it was the tribute of honest men, who were not rich in this world's goods, and represented the heart—not the purse.

Dr. Mott responded as follows:

Sir and Soldiers: The feelings of emotion which the events of this evening have given rise to in my breast would be impossible for me to describe. In fact, this unexpected flattering mark of your esteem has taken me so by surprise that I fear it will be difficult for me to find words sufficiently expressive of my heartfelt thanks for this beautiful remembrance of a soldier's gratitude, toward one who feels that he has done no more than his duty to the sick and wounded confided to his care. This is sufficient reward for me, but to those who may live after me this valuable memento will be sacred and dearly cherished. Reminding them, however, as it will me, of the sufferings endured by those brave men who have fought the battles of their country. It will soon be three years since this hospital was established, and what few, if any of you, know, and what I am proud to say, this was the first United States General Hospital opened for the reception of our noble soldiers, in this city or in this department. I am happy to think that I raised those Stars and Stripes over an institution which first welcomed the sufferer from the battle-field to its wards. Since then, braving the storms and the inhuman efforts made to destroy the "home" we have gone on doing our mite to allay suffering, until over 4,000 sick and wounded have been nursed and cared for within these walls. What more have I to wish for? Many a noble heart has left these wards expressing in kinds words his appreciation of the care he has received. But now, beside these beautiful pieces of silver, I have before me that which to me is more valuable than ten thousand times its weight in gold. The words inscribed upon this paper and signed by these noble fellows, is more indelibly stamped upon every cord of my heart and can never be effaced. So much has been said, by those better able than myself, upon the events of the day in connection with our armies, that I feel the time can be better employed in discoursing sweet music. My opinion has been and always will be that the Government of the United States, which represents the people, is fully determined to preserve the Union and Government of their fathers at any cost in blood and treasure, and though they cause every foot of the rebellious States to be marked by a traitor's tomb. This is not from vindictiveness, but a firm determination which has entered the hearts of the people, that the old flag which has been honored and respected by nations shall never be trampled upon by rebels. I again return you my sincere thanks, and trust that as long as you need a home you will find one here.

At the conclusion of the exercises, a collation was partaken of by the guests, who departed highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

Proposals for County Court-House Stock.

The following bids for $157,200 of this stock, being the balance unawarded on proposals of Jan. 5, 1865, were opened at the Comptroller's office on Saturday afternoon. The stock pays six per cent. interest, and is redeemable in 1889 and 1890:

Benj. H. Field	$5,000	100.05
Howard Wiley	4,000	101.00
B. Johnson	2,000	101.50
Whitehouse, Morrison & Co.	2,000	100.00
A. C. Shafer & Co.	4,800	101.00
A. C. Shafer & Co.	5,000	102.00
Mgt. Smith	1,000	100.10
R. P.	5,000	100.50
R. P.	5,000	101.00
Wm. McMurray	1,200	102.50
Chas. G. Thurman	1,000	102.55
Geo. G. Wilmerding	10,000	102.00
Total	$46,000	

Establishment of the Money-Order System in the Army Post-Office.

The Post-Office Department has developed a most useful branch of the money-order system in designating the post-office at City Point, Va., as a "money-order office." Absolute safety is thus secured in sending money to the Army of the Potomac by mail, and soldiers wishing to send home a portion of their pay can obtain money-orders at City Point, payable at the regular offices in any part of the country. The establishment of this system, in connection with the army post-offices, at all our great military depots, will be a great blessing to soldiers and to their families. With convenient facilities for the safe transportation of their money the greater portion of our volunteers would send their pay home, either to be used presently in the support of their wives and children, or to be laid by against the day when their warlike occupation shall cease.

A Respite to the Pirate Beall—Why it was Granted.

Preparations were in progress at Governor's Island on Friday afternoon for the execution of Beall, the spy and pirate, according to the order issued by Gen. Dix. The execution was to have taken place at noon yesterday, but on Friday evening Col. Bomford, commandant at Governor's Island, received a second order directing a postponement until some day this week. It is understood that the order for a respite was issued at the request of the President, upon the urgent solicitation of the convict's mother, who came through our lines at Charleston, Va., on Wednesday last, for the purpose of being with her son in his last moments. Mrs. Beall, who is a fine-looking lady, about fifty years of age, has obtained permission to visit her misguided son, and was with him the greater part of yesterday.

LAW REPORTS.

Exceptions to Libel—Collision—Jurisdiction.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Benjamin F. Town et al. vs. The Steamship Western Metropolis.—This case came up on exceptions to the libel, which was filed to recover the damages occasioned to the schooner *Mary C. Town* by a collision with the steamer, which occurred in the Potomac River. The claimants of the steamer filed exceptions to the libel, raising, beside some formal exceptions, the point whether the court had jurisdiction of a collision occurring in another district.

The libelants thereupon moved to amend their libel in three of the points excepted to, and claimed that they could do this without submitting to the exceptions on those particular parts. This was opposed by the claimants, but the motion was granted by the court, and the libelants then amended their libel accordingly. The exceptions were then brought to a hearing on the amended libel.

Held by the Court.—That on the question of jurisdiction, if the practice of the local courts justifies the claimant's construction of the law or the stated rules of the court, it is clearly erroneous. Cases for maritime torts, committed upon navigable waters, are clearly cognizable in the Admiralty, within any district where the vessel may be apprehended. (The *Magnolia*, 20 How. R. 296; Nelson *vs.* Leland, 22 How. R. 48; The *Commerce*, 1 Black, R. 574.)

That the other points of exception embrace matters which are sufficiently explicit and certain to a common intendment, or are appropriately subjects of proof, and need not be set out in the pleadings.

Exceptions overruled, with costs.

For libelants, Mr. McMahon; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean & Donohue.

Stealing Government Property.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

The United States vs. William Atkins.—The defendant was charged by the United States naval authorities with the larceny of certain Government property. It appeared that the prisoner had a permit to cart chips from the ship-yard of the Navy-yard at Brooklyn. On January 15, the watchman noticed that the prisoner took an unusually circuitous route to reach the gate of the yard with his load. He hailed him and told him to stop. Instead of heeding him, the accused jumped from his cart and ran away. Upon searching under his load of chips, a composition casting was found, weighing about forty pounds and valued at forty cents a pound. This was proved to be the property of the Government, and the man was arrested. Upon proof of these facts, he was committed for trial.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 18—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—Miss Laura C. Redden, Mrs. John T. McCreight, Miss Clara Hastings, Mrs. Moore, nurse and child, Montreal; Miss E. Johnson, B. Marks, M. Rosenthall, N. Goldstien, Mr Moore, Royal Canadian Rifles, Montreal; John H. Pratt, J. R. Baltomley, E. Dauleny, Dr. L. Churnaux, Rudolph Wolfsohn, F. Krause, B. Pollock, Mr. Levy and brother, J. A. Whallrey, Mr. Gale, Montreal; Thos. McCunn, David and John Dodds, Mr. Routh, Leon McL. Baldwin, E. Juoth, P. Arosemena, Panama; R. Blowe, New-York; Dr. Ben. Howard, London; James Robertson, J. Cordukes, New-York; Mr. Kingan, New-York; J. T. Hiltman, George Carr, Jose Gouyaler Honterld, S. C. Hastings and son, H. D. Northrop and child, Dr. Marrick, Capt. D. Conklins, Capt. Taylor, E. Barrienlos, Capt. Steirert, F. L. Mayor, Alfred Fellows and lady, W. W. Goddard, F. C. Clarke, John Woodcock, Jno. Picard, John J. Wilson, Samuel McCullagh, R. Eustice, Joseph O'Toole, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Mrs. W. G. Overton, Mrs. H. F. Daly, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Bohne, Floyd Quick, J. B. Fossitt, W. O. Perry, Rev P. P. O'Connor, George Taylor, F. Runkle, Wm. Gilfillan, A. Marks, Capt. Wilson, U. S. A., Paymaster Clark, U. S. N.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 49 | Sun sets.... 5 39 | Moon rises. 1 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 44 | Gov. Island.. 2 33 | Hell Gate.. 3 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Le Fevre, Fortress Monroe, D. B. Allen; Empire, Dobbins, Washington, James Hand.

Ships Mendoro, Allen, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley & Co.; Antarctic, (Br.,) Little, Liverpool, Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

Barks Henry Blair, Gibraltar, Tupper & Beattie; Pilgrim, (Br.,) McDougal, Havana, W. W. Russell, Bro. & Co.; Staffa, (Br.,) Brookman, Havana, F. F. Phillips.

Brigs Prospect, (Br.,) Hayes, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Hope, (Br.,) Carroll, Mayaguez, P. R., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Veota, (Br.,) Clark, London, R. P. Buck & Co.; Export, (Br.,) Martin, Manzanilla, Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff; Nova Activo, (Port.,) Nova, Cork, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Ceres, (Br.,) Wilson, Sagua la Grande, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Addie P. Stimpson, Patch, Salem, Jed Frye & Co.; Mary Clinton, Page, Matamoras, F. Alexandre & Sons; Ringgold, Mitchell, Fortress Monroe, I. B. Gager; Althea, (Br.,) Patten, Matamoras, A. Burtis; Cabot, Wetherspoon, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Virginia, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Truro, (Br.,) Link, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Lucy, Apply, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Graham, (Br.,) Hopewell, Falmouth, Jam., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Feb. 4, Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 130 passengers to John G. Dale. 4th inst., 3:40 P. M., passed ship Westfield, bd. in; same day, 9 P. M., off South Stack, passed steamship China, going in; 6th, 15 miles W. of Kinsale, a bark-rigged steamer, bound E., with white funnel, a black ball painted on it; 17th, 119 miles E. of Sandy Hook, spoke ship Rattler, from Manila, 147 ds., for New-York; supplied her with provisions; same day, 4 P. M., 98 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed Br. bark Rimington, bound W.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New Orleans Feb. 11, at 8 A. M., and S. W. Pass same day at 8 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Passed in the river, brigs Stockton, of Stock and Newburgh, of Boston, both bound up. Left at anchor steamer Guiding Star, inside, and Morning Star, outside of the bar, both from New-Orleans, for New-York. At 9 P. M., off the Balize, exchanged signals with the steamship Evening Star, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Saxon, Lavender, Norfolk 50 hours, with mdse. to Whitney & Hathaway.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Liverpool Nov. 10, via Fayal Jan. 14, with mdse. and 126 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. After encountering an almost continuous gale of 41 ds. from the date of sailing, bore up for Fayal on Dec. 22, in a disabled condition, with loss of sails and rudder, boats stove, etc. Reached Fayal Dec. 28; sld. from thence Jan. 14, in co. with schr. Central America, from Palermo for New-York; since leaving Fayal have had heavy gales from N. W., and been W. of Nantucket for the past 10 ds. Has had three deaths and one birth among the passengers.

Ship Leda, (Norwg.,) Jansen, Barcelona 62 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Ship Grahams Polley, Norton, New-Orleans 11 ds., with molasses, rags, etc., to J. Atkins & Co. Has had very fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Winthrop, (of Bermuda,) Moultan, Manzanilla 21 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Brett, Son & Co. Feb. 12, lat. 38, lon. 74 45, had a fearful gale from N. W. to W., during which lost deck-load, stove bulwarks, water-casks, split sails, sprung mainyard, and the second mate and two men were badly injured. 15th, lat. 37 55, lon. 74 20, spoke brig Lizzie Troop, from Havana for New-York, dismasted; was under jury-masts; same day, passed 4 other vessels, partly dismasted.

Bark S. D. Ryerson, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Healy, Havre 98 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy W. and N. W. gales the whole passage; shifted cargo, split sails and started cutwater and head. Jan. 16, while securing cargo, a part of the crew mutinied; they having procured liquor, got drunk, and one of the struck the Captain in the head with a set maul, as he was coming up from below, knocking him down into the lower hold, injuring him severely, and giving him a bad wound, about three inches in length, just above the left temple.

Bark Kergord, (of Montrose,) Moodie, Algoa Bay 66 ds., with wool to George F. Bulley. Has had heavy N. W. gales; stove boats, bulwarks, stanchions, etc.

Bark Arion, (Brem.,) Jackens, Trinidad, Cuba, 26 ds., with sugar to Oelrichs & Co. Has had very heavy weather.

Bark J. Ahlers, (Oldg.,) Schweickel, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Despatch, (of St. Vincent,) Harriott, Manzanilla 21 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Darrell & Nash. Had heavy weather; lost and split sails.

Bark Burns, Sherman, Key West 22 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, Cuba, 28 ds., with sugar, etc., to Geo. Stephenson & Co.

Brig Hiram Abiff, (of Wiscasset,) Giles, Miragoane Jan. 20, with logwood to master. Had a succession of gales from N. W. to N. E. 12th inst., experienced a heavy gale from N. E., which lasted 24 hours; during the gale, Louis Charlemagne, fell from aloft, and was badly injured, and George Tibbetts, seaman, of Wiscasset, fell overboard, and was drowned.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Halifax,) Crowell, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. 12th inst., lat. 30 08, lon. 72 10, experienced a heavy gale from N. E.; sprung rudder-head, lost and split sails.

Brig George, (of New-Haven,) Perkins, St. Croix 23 ds., with rum and molasses to master. The G. is bound to New-Haven.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbados,) Hamfield, Para 28 ds., with rubber, rice, etc., to H. K. Corning & Co. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Emma Ives, (of Pictou,) Larway, Trinidad 28 ds., with molasses to master. Sld. in co. with brig Marp C. Thompson, for Portland; brig Sitka, for Philadelphia.

Brig Circassian, Harriman, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Ada, (of Walton, N. S.,) Card, Cornwallis 14 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had heavy westerly gales; lost galley, lost and split sails, etc.

Schr. Onachita, (of Turks Island,) Goodwin, Savanilla, N. G., 30 ds., with fustic, coffee, etc., to H. E. Browne & Co. 12th inst., was hove down in a heavy gale from N. W.; lost sails, cutwater, etc. 5th inst., saw Fr. bark Azua, ashore on Point Galeria.

Schr. Eugene, (of Provincetown,) Pinckney, Bonacco, Hond., 21 ds., with cocoa-nuts and limes to master. Had heavy northerly gales; lost part of deck-load and stove bulwarks. Left no vessels in port.

BELOW—Bark Dunkald, (of Pictou, N. S.,) from Matanzas.

Brig Amelia, from Matanzas.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 18—Arr. steamer Commerce, Halifax; brig Highland Nancy, Turks Island.

Miscellaneous.

The Norwegian ship Lorelay, from Palermo, arrived 17th, is consigned to T. Manara & Co.

Probable Loss of Another Pilot-boat.—The pilot-boat George Steers, No. 6, of the New Jersey and Sandy Hook organization, from the length of time she has been unheard from, is supposed to have foundered in the gale of Sunday, the 12th. Her last pilot was put out on Saturday, on board the gunboat Flag, when off Cape May, and, from the weather experienced by other boats which were in that vicinity in the same gale, it is feared some disaster has occurred to her. She was built by the late George Steers in 1851, and was the fastest boat in the business.

Returned.—The Russian brig Hydra, Behrens, hence 11th inst. for Hamburg, returns for repairs, having on the 13th inst., lat. 37 15, lon. 72 28, had a very gale from N. E. to E. N. E., in which lost sails, stove bulwarks, lost deck-load, water-casks, and had decks swept of everything moveable, and caused the vessel to leak very badly.

Spoken, &c.

Francis A. Palmer—ship, stg. S. W., Jan. 14, lat. 0 50 S., lon. 29 39.

Fadinana—Brem. ship, from Bremen for Baltimore, Feb. 10, lat. 35 25, lon. 71 57.

Heeden—brig, from Demerara for Queenstown, 10 ds. out, Jan. 28.

Paragon—Br. brig, 18 ds. from Laguna for New-York, Feb. 4, lat. 24 16, lon. 82 41.

Queen—Br. ship, from Liverpool for Calcutta, 40 ds. out, Jan. 13, lat. 0 43 S., lon. 28 55.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Jan. 21, brig Pedro, wtg.; schr. Enchantress, do.

At Zaza, Feb. 1, brigs James Brundage, for New-York in 7 ds.; Clyde, do. do.

At St. Croix, Jan. 26, bark Antelope, dischg.

At Trinidad, Jan. 21, bark Venus, Parker, for London, to sail the 1st inst.

At Greytown, Jan. 20, brig E. A. Reed, loading for New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 183, Feb. 18, 1865.
13, 29, 59, 60, 10, 68, 30, 63, 2, 77, 37, 66, 44, 51
KENTUCKY—Class No. 5, Feb. 18, 1865.
49, 18, 71, 78, 58, 62, 33, 8, 4, 6, 29, 66, 2.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 83, Feb 18, 1865.
36, 3, 51, 4, 71, 61, 24, 76, 42, 27, 55, 46, 13, 22.
SHELBY—Class No. 84, Feb. 18, 1865.
1, 62, 57, 55, 73, 76, 44, 78, 67, 56, 8, 2, 50.
LIBRARY—Extra Class No. 555, Feb. 18, 1865.
38, 62, 63, 34, 45, 35, 2, 6, 21, 32, 19, 25, 73, 26.
LIBRARY—Class No. 556, Feb 18, 1865.
19, 27, 16, 55, 57, 38, 24, 71, 26, 70, 11, 45, 35.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

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